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HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.—JAN. 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The first subject worthy of attention in our political department, at the present moment of domestic tranquillity, is, as usual, Ireland and its grievances. That these attract some portion of attention is not wonderful; it is only extraordinary that the happiness of six millions of souls should have so little of our concern, and not lead to the adoption of measures analogous to their importance. It might be thought that motives of good policy and national interest would in the present time overweigh the narrow and sordid principles of a party in this country, that, with an obstinacy only paralleled by its bigoted, self-interested, and ignorant supporters on the other side of the Channel, would again plunge a nation in horror and desolation. The one strives there to hold fast the good things of their party and trample on their countrymen, the other here to prop and bolster up a system which they denominate that of 'true religion'—a system which makes, contrary to reason, the fractional few govern the whole many—a system that makes natural right and temporal liberty subservient to spiritual despotism; a system that while foreign nations abrogate the laws which prevent the advantages a government may gain from the allegiance and services of every native, would debar for ever of civil rights nearly a whole people. But though the interest of the Protestant religion is one pretence for the conduct of this party, it is not the real one;—they hold the profit and power, and wish to keep them. Few are so ignorant as not to know from the experience of the past, that continued persecution increases proselytes*, and that many dogmas of catholicism, the miracles of Hohenlohe, and a great portion of the superstitions now clung to, would be eradicated before the spread of common sense, did not the natural passion of resistance to persecution, grounded on the belief that the truest faith was ever that most belied in all times, and the obstinacy with which people hold fast even hereditary errors, with an indignant spirit burning under civil privation and oppression, prevent the still small voice of reason from being heard. True religion never makes proselytes by aid of gibbets and transportations. It is not to be spread over a nation by giving bishops 20,000*l.* a-year to revel in purple pomp, nor by levying tithes and supporting canonical rapacity at the expense of the poorest peasantry in the world. It will not become the reigning faith by building churches in parishes where there is not a single Protestant resident, at the expense of the Catholic inhabitants, and by levying tithes and church-rates on them, as in the parish of Ballyvoorney, where there never was a resident rector nor a single Protestant. At Tuonadroman there are six Protestants and a curate, and the rector an absentee. The tithes and rates are, however, extracted from those of the opposite faith, and the curate preaches to the church walls that the emoluments of the sinecure may travel into the pockets of the far-distant rector. Under the present system in Ireland, Catholicism cannot diminish. There are only two ways in which both ignorant and enlightened can view the church of Ireland as at present constituted—either as a thing working for the spiritual benefit of the people, or a mere receptacle for fat sinecurists and an instrument of temporal power. In the first of these cases it is easy to judge of the fitness of its constitution. Examine it by the Church of England, though this last may have its blemishes, or by the Church of Scotland, or by the College of Fishermen, the founders of Christianity;

* There is a remarkable proof of the truth of this in Ulster, which in 1773 contained only 38,459 Popish families; it had then 62,620 Protestants: now the proportions are reversed—the Catholics nearly double the Protestants.

look at its bloated wealth, its idleness, its influence—not acquired by the only lawful means, mild persuasion, superior learning, and earnest zeal, but by penal statutes, and the sword of temporal power. Were these the rules of the ministry of Him, the very first article of whose creed was, that his kingdom was not of this world, and can the propagation of the faith of the founder of Christianity be secured by violating its fundamental doctrines? If in the second place the Church of Ireland is to be regarded merely as an instrument for securing political influence, and providing for those families and that party which riot there upon the places and property of the country; it is far better that Government should use a species of continental police, and cease to govern the Irish people by the present pernicious agency. No clergyman in Ireland should be in a commission of the peace. In England the clergy and people are one; but in Ireland, if the spiritual welfare, if the gaining disciples to the established faith be the real object, as it can be the only legitimate one of any church establishment, [In Ireland 6,400,000 out of 6,800,000 are of a different persuasion, either Catholic or Protestant, from the Church of England,] the clergy should never be made the instruments of temporal coercion, the chiefs of police over a people that it is their duty to allure by the mild truths of the Gospel, to persuade, to attach to them. Clergymen heading parties of soldiers and traversing the country to arrest depredators and suppress insurrections, by the aid of military agency, can only by such exhibitions create a distaste towards the faith of which they ought to be humble teachers. This is more especially the case when the Catholic parish ministers, in the more enlightened nations of the Continent, and also in Ireland, furnish such a contrast, and in this respect certainly approach nearer to the original ministry of the Gospel. In France the account of two clerical magistrates of the establishment going out in the night to detect some of the depredators in the South of Ireland, each with a party of soldiers or armed men, and by mistake unfortunately firing on each other, by which one of them was said to be killed, occasioned great astonishment; the priests could not comprehend it. Such a state of things may be in England without ill effects, but in Ireland it is worse than impolitic. A hundred serious, devout, zealous country English Protestant curates, on their little stipends, mingling among the people, taking a real interest in their welfare, visiting their humble abodes, and shewing that they sympathized with the sufferings while they checked the excesses of their parishioners,—who comforted them in sickness and healed their divisions, would more essentially promote real religion and public tranquillity within their sphere of influence, and would do more in spreading the Protestant faith, than five hundred clergy mounted and harnessed with all the police and soldiery of Ireland at their backs. The latter might silence, but they would not convince; they might suppress, but would not remove ill-feeling; they might keep knowledge at a stand, but they would never enlighten. In addition, they must be objects of constant suspicion, and even their well-meant efforts would be ineffective. It is to be lamented that so few politicians know any thing of the constitution of the human mind.

Let it not be thought from this, that we are the defenders of the Catholic faith. We should not be so, were it only because we know that the Protestant is more enlightened, allows more scope for reason and the free use of the faculties God has given to man—because he does not admit of delusions contrary to the every day evidence of the senses. The age of superstition is gone by with him; indeed, in many Catholic countries, an enlightened Catholic and Protestant differ but little; the former rejecting those absurdities, which in Ireland and in Spain so fetter the lower classes. If the better informed of the Catholics in Ireland (and we would hope they do not) believe in Prince Hohenlohe, or the sanctity of the race of Popes as mere men, (when they have many of them been, like most sovereigns, secret gratifiers of their passions, and with as little holiness or honour as the Bourbon race, for example,) and endeavour to support the Catholic faith by such delusions—we must deprecate it. But we support the right of the Catholic, as well as of every other man, to think as he pleases, in what alone concerns his spiritual welfare; and we deny the right of 400,000 persons to hold the rod of power, the sweets of place and emolument, and to dictate in matters of faith to six millions and a half in their common country, and at their expense; and to quarter and father ministers of a different faith upon them, as well as to confer in their common country exclusive power and emolument on a few equally as ignorant as those of the deprecated tenets, because they will take oaths which the others dare not conscientiously take. The present time can nowhere shew a parallel to this monstrous and flagitious system; and we are confident the coming time never

will. It is the duty of a government to see that all obey the common head, in every respect in which the social compact can lawfully claim obedience, namely, as to temporal matters—but it is an iniquity to degrade a whole nation of faithful people, because in one or two points that people may differ from seceders from their own more ancient creed; and to suffer them to be trampled upon by a few, who have no superior title to do so; save in subscribing to a different point or two of the established religious doctrine.

This, however, is not all—the Catholic is now to be debarred from the advantages of education, because he objects to the Bible being read in schools by youth, without explanation. He says there are things that are not fit for the eye of very young persons in the Bible, and that it is not approved of by the priests on this account. But if the Catholic be educated, he can read the Bible for himself; and as knowledge is the object, why not substitute the New Testament only, which, perhaps, would be unobjectionable,. or some other book? This will not, however, suit the views of those who have the management of these things, and therefore it is wisely resolved the Catholics shall remain untaught! Can stupidity and folly go farther. The teaching children to read in the Bible will not make them Protestants—disciples to that faith must be obtained by reading and reflection, and children do not reflect. First make the Irish people read, any how, if they do but learn to read, and leave the rest to time, and the attention of those among the protestant ministry who are not above entering their cabins and instructing the lowest.

The intemperate speeches of one or two of the Catholic Association have set the enemies of Ireland on the scent again for a renewal of her past horrors. Our reliance, however, on the liberal part of the cabinet, on the kind temper of the King, and on the sense of Parliament, and the people of this country, makes us believe that the alarm they sound, and which is the echo only of Orange insanity, will die without effect. The Catholic rent, and a few thousand pounds in the hands of the Association, are viewed by these persons as dreadful things. In England, Constitutional Associations, so miscalled, may be formed, and funds raised to persecute every one who differs from the self-constituted authority; but in Ireland, when an association is formed openly, consisting of persons belonging to the prevailing faith of the country,—the wealthy and titled included of that faith—when every name is published openly, and its proceedings are open—when its objects are to punish, by due course of law, the perpetrators of cruelties and oppressions exercised on the poorest peasantry in the world, by the Orange faction and its members; in a country where many magistrates are partial, and neglect their duties, befriend their associates, or screen offenders; and where police-men accused of high crimes get Orange juries and acquittals—in that country, such a society is unlawful! But it is in reality a benefit to Ireland, for the peasantry will view it as the outlet of their grievances, and cease to take personal revenge. Already has the Society addressed them wisely and temperately, and outrage has nearly ceased. Government, having the whole body under its eye, and their very funds in its hands—knowing all its movements—witnessing the prosecutions it may institute, and every step it may take, is better off, and more secure than before—more able to repress it, if needful, or bear it out in dealing evenhanded justice in the Courts. Force and fraud, violence and blood, have been too often tried in that unhappy country already; ministers will be no worse off by the experiment of mildness and temperance, should it not succeed, than they were before. Still their temper will be tried—the Orange faction will hatch plots, invent conspiracies, and spread alarms, that it will require no common firmness to meet. If, which no reasonable, disinterested person believes, the Association is all its enemies assert, it is better to put it down when it has given something like justifiable ground for so doing, and thus have the whole strength of this country to support the measure, which could not be now. But the best plan of all is, to sincerely set about removing the evils that oppress the Irish people, with activity and earnestness.

Since writing the above, Mr. O'Connell has been held to bail, on a report of his speech in a Dublin Newspaper, for seditious expressions. As the objects of the Catholic Association, if open and legitimate, as they appear, cannot be supported by intemperance of speech, perhaps this step may not be an impolitic one on the part of the Government, and will have the effect of conducing to a more moderate tone of debate. Mr. O'Connell, however, denies that the expressions in the paper on which his arrest has been founded were his own; states that they are misrepresented; and he has accordingly given notice of legal proceedings against the printer. If Mr. Plunket has no other ground of charge, he may fail as he did in the affair of the Theatre, by trying to do too much. The measure may tend, however, to shew that the Go-

vernment will act firmly, if pushed to the necessity; and we hope that the present step has been taken with a view to moderate the tone of the Catholic debates, rather than to strengthen the hopes of the Orange faction, and bring about a renewal of those measures, in the old way of proceeding, which have made Ireland for 300 years the most wretched of nations, — which have never been once successful, but have added on all sides to the sum of human crime and misery.

Many rumours have been circulated by those interested in the public funds, during the last month: the principal of these were, the illness of his Majesty, and a difference with some of the foreign powers respecting the South American States, and the acknowledgment of their independence. The former was entirely without foundation, and the latter report also does not appear to have the shade of ground for its promulgation.

The melancholy state of the Spanish and Italian refugees in this country, who have some of them been nearly perishing with hunger in the streets, has been taken up in the City with an earnestness that does honour to the mercantile interest, the Lord Mayor having called a meeting for the purpose. It would have been a slur for ever upon the national character had these brave men been suffered to die, without that relief their bravery and the justice of their cause have a claim to in a country of liberty.

THE COLONIES.

The London Gazette has published the official accounts of the affair of the Liffey with the Burmese, which the reader will find anticipated, Vol. XII. p. 484.

A supplement to the Gazette also contains details of the events of the Burmese war on land; portions of which the reader will find, Vol. XII. p. 531 and 532. We shall merely give, therefore, in regular detail, and as briefly as possible, the operations up to the 16th of May, of which the reader will find parts more at length in the volume before alluded to, extracted from the East India newspapers. Shassuree was taken by a Burmese force on the 24th of September, 1823. It was recaptured by the British on the 21st of November. On the 17th of January there was an action at the stockade of Bickrampore, with 4000 Burmese, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 185 men. The loss of the victors was 6 killed and 13 wounded. In February the Burmese advanced on Budderpore, when they were again beaten, with the loss of one jemadar killed, and 30 seapoys wounded on our side. While these operations were going on, Major Newton took possession of the stockades at Juttrapore, which the enemy abandoned; and Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen attacked the Burmese Chiefs, who had concentrated their forces, and taken up a position under the Berteaka Pass; they were strongly posted in two stockades, on the left bank of the Jeltingly river, which was not fordable except by means of elephants, on the backs of which a detachment was conveyed across the river, and the stockades carried. "From all the accounts which have reached me," says Colonel Bowen, "and from the number and extent of the stockades they had constructed, I cannot estimate the number of the enemy in this affair at less than five thousand, of whom the greater part are supposed to be Assamese, and the remainder Burmahs; their dispersion and flight towards the hills (in the greatest disorder and confusion) and passes into Assam, the capture of all their standards, gingals, and eight gilt chattahs, are the fruits of this affair." This was on the 18th of February: on the 21st there was another gallant affair, but not with equal success, at Doodpatlee; and attended with the loss of Lieutenant A. B. Armstrong, of the 1st battalion 10th regiment of native infantry, who was killed in action with the Burmese. This officer was shot at the head of the grenadiers, among the stakes and spring guns which were planted all round the enemy's stockades outside for a distance of from twenty to thirty yards, concealed for the most part in long grass. Lieut.-Colonel Bowen and Captain Johnston were also wounded, the latter severely. Next follow the naval and military operations against Cheduba, Negrais, and Rangoon, which we have already given. After General Campbell had taken Rangoon and liberated the Europeans kept there prisoners, the enemy concentrated his force at the village of Killyendine, from which he was driven on the 16th of May, with the loss of Lieutenant Thomas Kerr, of the 38th regiment, and one private killed, and nine privates wounded. Lieutenant Wilkinson was also severely wounded, with eight or nine of his crew. In these several actions a large quantity of ordnance was captured. The detachment sent against Negrais returned to headquarters, and it not being calculated for a military post, though captured, it was abandoned as not capable of being made defensible by the Burmese. Thus it may be seen that up to the arrival of the latest accounts, little or no impression had been made upon the country. Of the

character of the enemy it may be judged from what General Campbell says, that little or nothing is yet done towards his subjugation. "He evinces a most marked determination of carrying hostility to the very last extremity; approaching our posts day and night under cover of an impervious and incombustible jungle, constructing stockades and redoubts on every road and pathway, even within musquet-shot of our sentries, and from these hidden fastnesses carrying on a most barbarous and harassing warfare; firing upon our sentries at all hours of the night, and lurking on the outskirts of the jungle, for the purpose of carrying off any unlucky wretch whom chance may throw in their way." Our Indian empire is already unwieldy enough, and its affairs seem to require some more able and vigorous heads to direct them, than it at present possesses. It would not be wonderful if we suffered some checks yet in this contest; and there does not seem talent enough in the unintellectual counsellors of the Honourable Company in India, to extricate us from any, even the least, difficulty that may occur. Sound political views and a liberal policy do not exist in India; and the nobleman who was best adapted for such an exigency has been removed, from his not being quite enough of the shopkeeper in his views for the India councils.

The Icarus, Captain Graham, lately captured two pirate vessels at Cayo Blanco, near the Havannah. From the details it appears, that the Spanish authorities in Cuba wink at the shelter which the pirates find on their shores, and that the goods pirated are disposed of at the Havannah, almost openly. Twelve vessels, with crews amounting to 150 persons, had been destroyed by them, and the people murdered.

The colony of New South Wales having been proved to produce the finest and best wool, a company has been formed to promote its growth, for which purpose a grant of 1,000,000 acres of land has been made, in fee-simple, with power to select the proper situation, free of any charge for five years; but subject after that period to a moderate annual quit-rent, redeemable at any time for twenty years' purchase; and which is not to be exacted at all, provided a certain number of convicts shall be employed by the Company. Of this grant, the Company have the power of leasing or selling 500,000 acres, after the expiration of five years, provided the sum of 100,000*l.* shall have been expended on the land,—in the formation of roads, the erection of buildings, clearing, cultivating, fencing, draining, or other improvements; and also of alienating any portion of the remaining 500,000 acres, by licence from his Majesty's Secretary of State.

FOREIGN STATES.

The French Chambers have met, and the following speech was delivered on this occasion by the new King, whose personal activity forms a singular contrast to the immobility of his predecessor. His coronation is shortly to take place; and the mildness of character the new Sovereign has displayed, and his attention to business, taking no relaxation but that of the chase, have removed many of the fears entertained of his love of arbitrary measures. The Dauphin, also, who has had some little experience, and sees things in a better point of view than the other more immediate branches of the family, exercises great influence over his father.

"Gentlemen—The first want of my heart is to speak to you of my grief and of your own: we have lost a King wise and good, tenderly beloved by his family, venerated by his people, honoured and respected by all foreign governments. The glory of his reign will never be effaced. Not only did he re-establish the throne of my ancestors, but he consolidated it by institutions, which, bringing together and uniting the past with the present, have restored to France repose and happiness. The touching affliction which the whole nation felt at the last moments of the King my brother, was to me the sweetest of all consolations; and I can say with truth it was to this cause that I owe the power of fully enjoying the confidence with which my accession to the throne has been received. This confidence shall not be deceived. Gentlemen, I know all the duties which royalty imposes on me; but strong in my love for the people, I hope with the aid of God to have the courage and firmness necessary for their due fulfilment—*(Bravos and acclamations of love here interrupted the King).*—I announce to you with pleasure that the dispositions of foreign governments have experienced no change, and leave me no doubt respecting the maintenance of those friendly relations which subsist between them and myself. The spirit of conciliation and prudence which animates them gives to the nations the strongest guarantee which they ever have had, against the return of those troubles by which they were for so long a time desolated. I shall neglect nothing to maintain that happy agreement which is its fruit. With this object it was that I consented to prolong still further the stay in Spain of a part of the troops which my son had left there after a campaign, which, both as a Frenchman and a father, I may call glorious. A recent convention has regulated the conditions of this temporary measure in such manner as to conciliate the interests of the two monarchies. The just security which our foreign relations give us will favour the developement of our internal

prosperity. I will second this salutary movement, Gentlemen, by causing to be successively proposed to you the melioration required by the sacred interests of religion, and by the most important parts of our legislation. The King my brother found a great consolation in preparing the means of closing the last wounds of the Revolution. The moment has arrived to execute the wise designs which he had conceived. The situation of our finances will permit the accomplishment of this great act of justice and of policy without augmenting the imposts, without injuring public credit, without retrenching any part of the funds destined to the different branches of the public service. These results, perhaps beyond expectation, Gentlemen, are due to the order established with your concurrence in the fortune of the State, and to the peace which we enjoy. I entertain a firm confidence that you will enter into my views, and that this restorative order will be completed by a perfect harmony of will between you and myself. I have resolved that the ceremony of my consecration shall terminate the first session of my reign. You will assist, Gentlemen, at that august solemnity. There, prostrated at the foot of the same altar where Clovis received the sacred unction, and in presence of Him who judges nations and kings, I will renew the oath to maintain and cause to be observed the laws of the State, and the institutions granted by the King my father; I will thank Divine Providence for having deigned to make use of me in order to repair the last misfortunes of my people; and I will beseech the Almighty to continue to protect that beauteous France which I am proud of governing."

The French army and navy are both strengthening; and the rumour of indemnity to the emigrants seems to gain ground, and to unsettle the public feeling in respect to the sale of landed property. All attempts at Paris to raise a Spanish loan have been unsuccessful.

If the people of England, and every other country to whom the use of their senses is yet left free, desire an example of the blessings which the members of the Holy Alliance confer upon nations, let them cast an eye upon Spain; and it will do a thousand times more to display the hypocrisy, tyranny, and crime of that junto, and their hollowness of heart and profligacy of conduct, than the tongue or the pen of its enemies could have accomplished in an age. The scene indeed is no more than might have been expected under the circumstances; but examine the conduct that dictated it. A cruel and besotted tyrant tramples upon a people who had placed him upon his throne, grinds them to dust, and plainly tells them that they breathe but at his sufferance. This people, by the sacred right which God and nature gave them, determine to modify their government, or in other words, to make it constitutional. The Holy Alliance arm against them, let the royal hyena again loose, violate a neutral territory, and make war upon an unoffending people. They do not tell him "Be moderate, be just, though we know in your eyes, and in that of us sovereigns, the people are but as dust—are created to labour and to die for our glory; yet we still hold kings responsible to God, and you must act accordingly with moderation and mercy."—No, this was no concern of theirs. He might decimate and ravage, nay, even depopulate his nation; but as he was king, and his unlimited power was only thereby rendered more clear, the groans of millions, the fumes of innocent blood might ascend unheeded in their eyes—the kingly power was untouched — the charm of absolute dominion was unbroken. Thanks to monkery and priestcraft, Spain may remain so a little longer, but not always. No long space of time will accomplish, not in Spain only, but in Europe, the work of constitutional government; and the Holy Alliance may then bite its fetters in vain, —these will be forged strong enough by and by to hold even them.

The French have quitted Madrid, and, except the destined portions left for garrisons (22,000 men), have gone towards or over the frontiers, heartily sick, it appears, of the degrading business on which they have been employed. The Inquisition is intended, it is said, to be immediately re-established. Ferdinand (for it is this man alone who is not only the responsible, but the active mover of the proscriptions that take place,) has established a system of terror that, according to some accounts, sets that of Robespierre at defiance: whether this be true or not, one thing is certain, that Ferdinand's is more comprehensive in effect; and it equally sets aside all law, justice, and humanity—daily executions of innocent men—fathers hanged for the crimes of their children—wives punished like criminals of the worst class, for aiding their husbands to escape unmerited death—ladies condemned to banishment, and sent off at a moment's notice from their homes and families, for the crime of sending food to friends or relatives dying of hunger in the prisons. Such are the hourly exhibitions of this king's paternal reign. Nine persons have been executed at Corunna, under pretence of their causing the death of certain rebels to the Constitutional Government. How the French garrisons are to be withdrawn without a reaction ensuing, it is impossible to say. The priests are every where preaching against their Gallic deliverers, and, blind as their ruler, seem utterly regardless of future consequences—in short, of every thing but vengeance.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Opera, during the last month, has held chief possession of the boards of Old Drury. The attraction of "Der Freischutz," rendered more perfect by repetition, had scarcely begun to decline, when Sapio and Miss Stephens appeared to draw and to fascinate the town. Sapio, though new to the stage, has long been known to the musical world as a tasteful and accomplished singer. Having been accustomed to concerts, where his delightful though limited powers were thoroughly enjoyed, he risked something when he entered on a wider sphere, and attempted to win the approbation of audiences less capable of appreciating the delicacies of his science, and more impatient for the exhibition of power than skill. At his first appearance, therefore, while there was sweetness and expression which could not fail to touch the heart, there was an occasional failure in the use of the falsetto, and sometimes a betrayal of painful effort, which the foolish enthusiasm of his encoring friends served to increase. His success, however, was not doubtful; and practice has since enabled him to manage his resources with better husbandry, and to conceal his deficiencies with greater ease. Like Braham, he has evidently a true love of his art, and feels what he sings. As an actor, he has the benefit of a tall person and intelligent countenance, and displays much more animation than singers in general possess, or, at least, than they allow themselves to exhibit. He first appeared as the Seraskier in the "Siege of Belgrade," and afterwards as Prince Orlando in "The Cabinet," and in both of these pieces was excellently supported by the performers in the orchestra, and on the stage. Miss Stephens, as Lilla and Floretta, not only enchanted the audience with a voice far sweeter and richer than any other earthly sound, but surprised them by an exuberance of comic humour which has been gradually dawning on the town, and which greatly heightens the effect of her singing. Her song in "The Cabinet," "The bird in yonder cage confined," is almost as well acted as it is sung; and the little dancing duet with Harley in the last act is the triumph of animal spirits and melody. When the strains of such a pipe seem to burst spontaneously from a blithe and merry heart, the effect is irresistible, and the people are quite riotous in their sympathy. It is well known that the dialogue of these pieces is dreary trash; but it is rendered endurable by the liveliness of the performers, among whom Mr. Brown is conspicuous. This gentleman is perhaps the most versatile actor on the stage; he can give to "the Dougal Creature" a picturesque savageness, and hit off the Marquis in "The Cabinet" with a grace, a feebleness, and a *nonchalance*, which might almost enable him to rival the masterpiece of Farren.

"As you Like it," the freshest of romantic comedies, was agreeably played for several nights, though without any first-rate excellence in the cast, except the Jaques of Mr. Macready, which was in his best and chastest style. His delivery of the "Seven Ages" was eminently varied and beautiful; sufficiently coloured with the feelings adapted to its several parts for effect, without becoming a series of imitations, which is far beside the purpose and the character of the speaker. Mrs. Yates was a fair, a light, and lively Rosalind; Mr. Wallack an interesting Orlando; and Terry, though scarcely able to tame down his potent voice into childish treble, displayed both judgment and pathos in Adam. The introduced songs, unaffectedly sung by Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, rather assisted than disturbed that train of pensive images and thoughts which the play is calculated to awaken.

Tragedy has been, for the most part, confined to Monday nights, over which it holds a prescriptive and a rightful sway. There are, indeed, few serious plays which can be performed, in consequence of the total inefficiency of all the ladies of the establishment to represent the gentler heroines. Mr. Elliston has no Belvidera, no Isabella, no Desdemona, no Juliet; he has been unable to revive "Virginius" for want of a Virginia; and therefore his male tragedians are necessarily restricted to a small stock of characters. King John, however, has been revived with good success; for Mrs. Bunn was tolerable as Lady Constance; and Mr. Macready played the wicked yet imbecile monarch with great originality, discrimination, and power. His two scenes with Hubert in the third and fourth acts held the house in trembling attention; and his death-scene, one of the most terrific, yet least revolting pictures of nature struggling with poison ever exhibited, struck the audience with a sensation approaching to awe. Wallack gave a meritorious sketch of Falconbridge; but who can ever hope to rival the Covent-Garden representative of this gallant, gay, and triumphant character?

Two new after-pieces have been provided for the lovers of novelty at half-price—"The Fire Worshippers" and "My

Uncle Gabriel." The first could not, of course, exhibit, within the compass of a melodrame, any of the energy or pathos of Moore's poem; but the interest of the situations was generally well preserved, and the Gheber costume was remarkably picturesque and rich. With a selection from the magnificent scenery of the Enchanted Courser, and the advantage of coming after that marvellous piece of stupidity, this melodrame obtained considerable applause, and filled for several nights the standing-room of the pit, and the seats of the upper boxes. "My Uncle Gabriel" is a musical farce, founded on the venerable mode of tricking a guardian of his ward by obtaining a promise in the disguise of a wealthy relative of the lover; but it is managed with considerable skill. There are also, to shed light among the intricacies of the plot, mine host and hostess, Tom Tacit and Mrs. T., capitally done to the life by Knight and Mrs. Orger. Knight, lately elevated from the post of head waiter by the hand of his mistress, was a rare mixture of dandyism and conjugal submission; while Mrs. Orger was the liveliest, pleasantest, and most piquant of shrews. This precious pair, with some favourite snatches of old tunes, and one or two original airs, have rendered the farce popular, and added another to the adjudged cases on the theatrical code of morality and law. According to that admirable system, it is honourable to cheat any old man by any means of a fortune to which a young woman is appended, and his consent, however extorted, is absolute and can never be retracted! What would the stage do without these most just and reasonable postulates?

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

An attempt made at this Theatre to found a tragedy on the stock of Schiller's play, "The Minister," has met with but partial success, although recommended by no ordinary spirit and power. While the inferior productions of the German stage, depending on vulgar paradoxes, and startling moral incongruities, have sometimes become popular, there is little reason to expect that the higher and purer tragedies of Germany will ever be estimated by an English audience as they deserve. We cannot wait for the elaborate developement of character and motive which the more patient Germans are pleased to observe, nor bear the gorgeous tediousness which is, with them, an essential part of melancholy grandeur. Their best plays, therefore, when foreshortened and epitomised for our use, seem full of improbabilities and gratuitous horrors, and want that harmony and proportion which we instinctively require in every work of art. The softening and redeeming touches are lost; incidents which were subservient to the exhibition of thought and feeling become obtrusively prominent; and the mere anatomy of the piece is exposed, without the grace and bloom which it was invented to animate. However much the adapter may admire his original, he dares not translate; and it is impossible to abridge without destroying a work of genius. This difficulty is exemplified in the play of "Ravenna," in which part of the outline of Schiller is preserved, but is not filled up in a kindred spirit, though by no mean or ordinary hand. The tragedy, which begins with a fine opposition of motive and passion, and in its onset has traces of greatness which arrest attention, dwindles into a mere tale of unfounded jealousy, inciting a lover to poison his mistress, and only discovered to be idle when both are about to die. At the very best, a groundless suspicion, the utter futility of which the audience know, is a frail and inadequate basis for tragedy, compared with the opposition of real passions to each other, or their vain strife with inexorable destiny. There is an apparent disproportion between the cause and result, which, however frequently it may occur in the administration of human affairs, should be avoided by a poet, whose business is to give singleness and harmony to his creations, and to inform with nobleness the thoughts as well as the fortunes of his persons. But it is still worse when, as in Ravenna, the jealousy is not only founded in error, but in absurdity; when it is not only groundless, but its cause is fantastical and ridiculous. A villainous secretary, who avows love for the heroine, persuades her that, in order to save her father's life, it is necessary she should write a letter professing affection for a man whom she never saw, alluding to past meetings, and representing her apparent regard for him to whom she was entirely devoted, as a mere pretext to conceal her attachment to a wretched coxcomb. This is not all; he next obliges her to take an oath that she will never disavow this letter;—she accordingly refuses to explain until her lover has poisoned himself and her, in the belief of this marvellous infidelity, and then, as "death absolves all oaths," that is, as it can do no good to break the obligation (if such it can be called), she tells the whole, which, told five minutes sooner, would have prevented the bloody farce! The shocking tenor of these incidents was heightened by the hero coolly sending the poor old father away, that he might mur-

der the daughter in his absence, and their absurdity increased by the entrance of the villain merely to be killed. In the beginning of the play, is a character which promised better things—a high-souled mistress of the Prince, who is desperately in love with Cæsario and with virtue—and who, on his being commanded to marry her, and visiting her to explain his repugnance, tells him her history, and implores him to pity one who, being the orphan daughter of the traitor Doge Faliero, was left destitute, and forced by hard necessity and circumstance into splendid infamy. But the part came to nothing; for the lady, after an interview with her rival of alternate scolding and blessing, called or rang for all her maids and footmen, took leave of them in a set speech, and retired to a nunnery. As a whole, the play was well written; more smoothly and equably indeed than most tragedies of the day; and interspersed with elegant and fanciful allusions—and this is little. In parts it was well acted. Young played the hero;—and in all the trying situations played with great energy and truth; but he scarcely looked or spoke the gallant lover. The part seemed better adapted to Charles Kemble; but then there was no other worthy of Young; and this theatre cannot spare him. Cooper played the Secretary, and Yates the Coxcomb well—but there should be neither secretaries nor dandies in tragedy; neither should Mr. Bartley, though a very good comedian, be compelled to play an unhappy father. He sticks in misery, like a man in the mud, and offers his jolly rotundity of person, not to the arrows of fate, but the laughter of the Gods. Miss Kelly was natural and pathetic in the poor deluded and persecuted heroine; and sometimes imparted a momentary reality to impossible sorrows. Miss Lacy played the first scene of her part in a manner worthy of Faliero's daughter, but afterwards sunk, with the character, into "inexplicable dumb show and noise." The play had the wretched fortune to escape damnation, and linger on three nights in pain, to the obvious loss of the managers. But its author has talent; and if he thinks success as a dramatist worth its terrible cost, we think he will ultimately ensure it.

"As You Like It" has been revived here with more care in the decorations than at Drury Lane, and certainly with a stronger cast—for Miss Tree is the Rosalind, and Charles Kemble the Orlando. It is true, the charming girl who plays the heroine, has not that rich cordial humour which the broad pleasantries of the part require; but she has a Shakspearian delicacy and truth; and turns all the raillery and mirth "to favour and to prettiness." Her execution of the Cuckoo song—if we ought to apply so harsh a word to such an effusion of natural sweetness—is exquisite. Charles Kemble's Orlando is as young as ever—the very mirror of woodland Chivalry. Young breathes out the poetry of Jaques, in rich and solemn tones without effort, as an Æolian harp touched by the melancholy breeze. All the inferior parts are well filled, and, in particular, the little character of Oliver, which is topped by Connor. His description of the adventure with the lioness, so exquisitely told, is one of the most graceful pieces of recitation we have lately heard. The "Frozen Lake," which was produced at the Lyceum, has, with the aid of Miss Tree, formed a very pleasing afterpiece.

We are happy to notice a great reformation in the playbills of both houses; the entire exclusion of puffing. They are now the fair and honest abstracts and brief chronicles of those who are themselves the abstracts and chronicles of the manners of the age and the pleasures of the people. We thank the managers for thus leaving the province of criticism and eulogy to us, and wish they may experience, and help us to enjoy also—a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

Ever since the last opening of the Continent, this overgrown metropolis of ours has been gradually assimilating itself in many particulars to its great French rival; until at length, among other points of resemblance, its places of public amusement are scarcely inferior in number and variety to those of Paris itself. Like those of Paris, too, the pretensions of *each* of these places are so paramount, that, looking at those pretensions merely, it would puzzle the most pains-taking of enquirers to pitch upon any one among them which he or she is *not* in duty bound to see. But as, unhappily, the very longest day in the life of the most vivacious of Londoners consists of but "from nine till dusk," and as moreover none are worthy to be considered as Londoners who permit themselves to be seen within its precincts for more than six of the twelve months into which the year is divided, it is obvious that nothing less than "a charmed life," gifted with the faculty of

fashioning its possessor into four several persons, can suffice to see all the various Exhibitions, every one of which insists on its right and title to be seen before any of its rivals.

In this emergency, ever watchful for the welfare of that public on whose favours so much of *our* welfare depends, we have determined on offering ourselves up as victims to the voracious demon of *divertisements*. In a word, in virtue of that "charmed life" which *we* alone bear —(and which consists, as the reader is no doubt aware, in our plural personal WE) we engage from this time forth, to visit every Exhibition extant, or to be so, and report upon the merits and attractions of each, with as much consistency as can in candour be expected from so multifarious an identity as our undertaking requires: of course reserving to ourselves the absolute right of determining in *what* merit and attraction do or do not consist, and wholly passing over (except we see special reasons to the contrary) all claims which are not accompanied by these qualities.

Be it expressly understood, too, that we disclaim all desire, much more all intention, of interfering with those "ingenious" coadjutors whose Essays on the Drama and the Fine Arts are the pride of this registerial department of our Miscellany; for criticism is what we neither affect, nor are affected by; and even if it were otherwise, Fine Art is a flight above us, and the Drama is at present a troubled ocean in which we have no fancy to fish. It will therefore be our task merely to glean along the vast field of metropolitan amusement, after the chief monthly harvest has been reaped. And yet so prolific is the soil in question, and so perpetually renewed its produce, that we are greatly mistaken if even the scattered ears which *we* shall be able to pick up, may not, with moderate skill, be manufactured into as much of the true "staff of life" (e. g. amusement) as will satisfy any moderate appetite.

Our readers, then, will be good enough to understand that what we propose to offer them in this new article is a register of those minor amusements (not properly included under the heads of Drama or Fine Arts) which are from time to time putting forward claims to public attention; and that it will be our business to offer such a description of each as will indicate the nature of those claims.

We shall, on account of the time of year, devote the remainder of this introductory paper to some of those Exhibitions which seem best adapted to afford mingled amusement and instruction to the youthful visitor. And first of

Miss Linwood's Gallery.—The silly complaint that we sometimes hear, about merit not meeting with its due share of public reward, cannot be better answered than by pointing to the success of this delightful Exhibition. There never was an instance before of any similar Exhibition so long retaining its hold on public patronage and attention; and the reason is, that there never was an instance before of any set of objects, the work of one pair of hands, deserving that patronage so well. Ascending a flight of steps leading out of that Royal Exchange of busy idlers, the north side of Leicester Square, you reach a hall, peopled by two silent portresses, who point out the way to the Gallery up-stairs—at the door of which you pay what the fair proprietor of this place would probably find to be a much higher admission fee if she were to diminish it one half. Be this as it may, however, you enter, without any of the *prestige* of a public exhibition, and find yourself in a long gallery, the left side of which seems to be covered, from the floor to the ceiling, with some of the choicest specimens of modern art interspersed with here and there one of the ancient school. Here you are content to admire for a while the vigorous truth of Opie, the absolute reality of Morland, the elegant want of simplicity of Westall, the rich naturalness of Gainsborough, and the spirited portraiture of Hopner. Presently, however, you begin to enquire for the needle-work pictures of Miss Linwood; for it is *these* that you are come to see. What, then, is your mingled surprise and delight, to find that you have no farther to go, for that the objects of your search are before you! The deception is truly astonishing. Indeed it is almost too much so to be perfectly pleasing, or to admit of your properly enjoying and appreciating the objects before you, as works of imitative art. They are such singularly exact imitations of *pictures*, that you stand a chance of overlooking, or at best of not duly appreciating, their still greater merits as imitations of *nature!* In order that this may not be the case, and that the spectator may lose none of the pleasure this singular exhibition is capable of affording, we would advise him, after the first feeling of surprise caused by the illusion is a little gone off, to pass into the small anteroom to the right of the gallery, and examine the two or three pictures he will find there. As he is permitted to approach quite close to these, he will see at once that there is nothing about them in the slightest degree *deceptive*. He will perceive that every the minutest portion of the shading, colouring, &c. is done by

the needle and worsted alone; and that the work is not touched by any thing in the shape of colouring, after the threads have taken their place. We are convinced by experience that when visitors are fully satisfied of this, by the means we are pointing out, they will return to the contemplation of the great pictures in the long Gallery with redoubled pleasure. Viewing these objects, then, as imitations not so much of art as of nature, we cannot but consider them as most extraordinary productions; since the same effect is produced as by the pencil, but it is the result of means much more complicated in their nature and much less tractable in their application.—To descend into a few details, the figure of Jephtha's daughter, in the large picture after Opie, (2) has a purity, a simplicity, and a *clearness* of expression, which cannot have been better conveyed by the original. Again, in the large interior of a stable after Morland, (10) we have all that astonishing truth of character, particularly in the animals, which no other copies from this master possess.

But there was a boldness and spirit in the touch of these two masters, with which the *material* used in these works does not seem incompatible. Let us see how the copyist succeeds in subjects of a more refined cast. The Gleaner, by Westall, is as elegant and refined a version of the character as ever graced a fancy ball in May-fair; and yet Miss Linwood's copy from it(10) is not a whit less elegant and well-bred than its original. The same may be said of the copy (33) from Maria Cosway's elegant and passionless version of the Nymph Lodona melting away into a stream, to escape the embraces of the god Pan. In short,—not to detain the reader by details which are rendered unnecessary by the length of time this exhibition has been before the public,—there is scarcely a department of the art of painting, the imitation of which in worsted, Miss Linwood has not attempted; and in all she has succeeded in a way that is nothing less than surprising. In this first long gallery there are more than fifty works, in every variety of style and subject, and all framed as pictures. In the Gothic Gallery, at the end of this on the left, are several admirable works, seen under peculiar circumstances of light, appropriate scenery, &c. Such as wild beasts seen in their dens—two historical scenes after Northcote—of Hubert and Arthur, and Lady Jane Grey, the night before her execution—both of them capitally managed. And last there is a small ante-room containing four pictures after old masters, which seem to be considered as the gems of the collection, but whichwe admire not so much as we do many of those in the principal gallery. The copy indeed of the Salvator Mundi, by Carlo Dolce (62), is most beautifully executed, *considering* the means employed. But in many of the copies from modern masters there is no occasion whatever to keep in mind any *consideration* of this kind.

We cannot conclude without again advising Miss Linwood to reduce the price of this exhibition to a level with that of others of a similar class, if it be only that all the world may be induced to visit so delightful an example of what human industry and ingenuity combined are capable of performing by the sole agency of one pair of hands.

M. Gaudin's Model of Switzerland.—The next exhibition that we shall recommend to the attention of our readers, is one which is not very dissimilar to the foregoing in the degree of mingled perseverance and ingenuity required for the production of it. It is a model, just now opened to public inspection, of by far the greater part of Switzerland, representing, in a space of twenty-six feet by twenty-one, no less than eighteen of the twenty-two cantons; and including every lake, mountain, town, village, road, stream, &c. throughout the space which it takes in; and the whole undoubtedly conveying the very best notion that was ever yet gained at one view of any similar set of objects. We shall of course not be understood to say that any distinct or satisfactory notion of Switzerland, as a country, or of its scenery as compared with other scenery, can be gained by the sight of this model. On the contrary, any *original* notions that are imbibed from witnessing a model of this kind, will inevitably lead us farther from the truth than if we remained in perfect ignorance, as it regards visual impressions. The merit and value of objects of this kind,—and particularly of the one before us—consist in their power of conveying distinct relative impressions, combined with, or rather combining into, one general local impression. In fact, this class of models may be regarded merely as improvements on the *popular* use to which maps are applied; and the present one, of Switzerland, may be conceived to represent that country, exactly as it would appear to an eye which should look down from a balloon hovering over it at a height which, by the natural effect of distance, should reduce the various objects to the size they are here represented,—the said eye still retaining its clearness and distinctness of vision. Those who have travelled in that beautiful country will find this model a better re-

membrancer than their own note-book; and to them it will offer "a picture in little" of Switzerland itself. But those who have yet to see Switzerland, will gain no better notion of it than they would in looking down from the abovenamed balloon at the height there alluded to.

Signor Cucchiani's Exhibition at Spring Gardens.—This is one of those nondescript exhibitions with which our rival "metropolis of the world" (for there are two) teems; but which have not yet become naturalised here, except at Bartholomew fair. It is, however, the more rather than the less worthy of attention on this account—especially as it addresses itself particularly to those indefatigable searchers after amusement whom the Christmas holidays have now let loose upon their astonished homes. Here those happy idlers, the school-boys—the only idlers that were ever yet happy even for a day—may see and hear all such things as they never saw or heard before, and such as will supply food to their daily and nightly wonderment, from the time they witness them until the Midsummer holidays next ensuing. Here "for the small charge of one shilling" (which entitles them to "back seats," that are fifty per cent. better than the front) they will hear, by way of prelude, a gentleman in a Genoa velvet helmet coin himself into a whole concert, consisting of six different instruments (or sixteen, we forget which;) but whichever it be, a quarter of an hour of his lively music, heard while the company (such as they are) are arriving, is worth listening to. Next they will hear a pleasant-looking rotund little gentleman, address them "in very choice Italian" French—not one word of which they will be able to make out, unless their French master (which is most likely) happen to have been an Italian too; in which case they will not stand in need of the very pleasant paraphrase with which the Signora Cucchiani insists on furnishing them, whether they need it or not, and which is infinitely more amusing and better worth the admission-money, than all the "Diversions of Purley" put together. "Now lady and gentilmans, I am go to splain to you the preformance of Mr. Cookyany. First he sall shew you some play of cart. He sall make you *draw a cart*, and ven you have draw dis cart, he sal tell you vich cart you have draw, just de same as if he have not see vich cart you have draw:" and so of the rest. In short, here, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past seven, the Christmas public may meet with a multiplicity of incomprehensible conjurations, explained in English to the full as incomprehensible—accompanied by a very Kehama of musicians, and followed by the balancings of a certain M. Philipe—whose performances, seeing that we have unhappily passed our twelfth year, it would not become us to admire or wonder at in the way we could wish. Thus much, however, we will venture to assure our readers, that if they happen to have a spare hour and a half on their hands, and are not over-fastidious as to the company they sit beside, they can scarcely throw it away to better purpose than by paying a visit and a shilling to Signor Cucchiani and his most self-complacent of Signoras—who, to do her justice, sits in the midst of her visitors, with an air of *nonchalance* that would not disgrace the most accomplished at-home-ist in Hackney.

Ancient and Modern Mexico.—The only other exhibition we are able to notice this month, is Mr. Bullock's combined one, of Ancient and Modern Mexico; and this we must dismiss with great brevity, as it has already occupied our attention in its separate state. But it is one so extremely well adapted to its professed object, of conveying a distinct notion of the appearance, natural productions, costumes, &c. of the interesting country to which it relates, that we could not pass it over without a word of commendation, especially as it is one peculiarly calculated to afford that real instruction which is never so effective and permanent as when allied to amusement.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, Dec. 4.—On Wednesday the 17th ult. the Rev. John Gutch, M. A. having, on account of his advanced age and infirmities, expressed a wish to be relieved from the duties of the office of Registrar to the University, a proposal to the following effect was unanimously passed in Convocation:—"That, in consideration of his long and faithful services to the University, an annuity of 200*l.*, to commence on the 21st of December next, be granted to him, on his resignation of the said office in the course of the present Term."—On the next day, after several degrees had been conferred, Mr. Gutch resigned the office of Registrar of the University into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.

For Latin Verses—"Incendium Londinense anno 1666."

For an English Essay—"Language, in

its copiousness and structure, considered as a test of national civilization."

For a Latin Essay—"De Tribunicia apud Romanos potestate."

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, by any Undergraduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation:—"The Temple of Vesta at Tivoli."

University of Glasgow.—In November came on the election of Lord Rector for the ensuing year, when two of the Nations, the Glottiana and Loudoniana, voted for Mr. Brougham, and the other two, the Rothseyana and Transforthana, for Sir Walter Scott. It being provided by the College Statutes that in the event of an equality in the Nations the casting vote should rest with the preceding Rector, it falls to Sir James Mackintosh to decide which of these distinguished characters is to be the next Lord Rector.

Royal Societies.—On St. Andrew's Day, the Royal Society observed its Anniversary. The Copley medal has been adjudged to Dr. Brinckley, the able astronomer, of Dublin; being thus the second votary of the science of Astronomy who has received it in succession, for last year it was given to Mr. Pond. The President, Sir H. Davy's address, chiefly dwelt upon this subject. He alluded to the difference of opinion between the two individuals thus honoured by the Society, respecting the parallaxes of the fixed stars, and the southings of others; and complimented them on the temper and liberality with which they carried on their controversy. It is, nevertheless, very curious that the medals should not only have been voted in favour of a particular study, but to the persons who maintain diametrically opposite opinions on several of its most remarkable questions. After the business of the day was over, about ninety members dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

Royal Society of Literature.—This Society has resumed its meetings for the session 1824-5. A number of new members have been proposed; and several important works, presented by public bodies and individuals, been added to the Library. At the last ordinary meetings the papers read were—by Mr. Faber, on the religion, &c. of the ancient Mexicans; and by Mr. Frazer Tytler, on the introduction of Greek literature into England after the dark ages: the Rev. Archdeacon Nares, and Sir James Mackintosh, severally in the chair.

Royal Society of Antiquaries.—Mr. Taylor Combe has resigned his office of Director of this Society, on account of indisposition; and is succeeded by Mr. Herschell, the son of Doctor Herschell, and himself a gentleman of the highest scientific attainments.

Improved Cowl.—An improvement on the common traversing cowl for the top of chimneys was copied from a French frigate, by Captain Warren, R. N., and found to answer on-board his ship beyond expectation. It is conceived that it might be applied with effect on shore, in situations where inconvenience is occasioned by eddies or high winds. The contrivance is simply inserting a tube, shaped like a speaking-trumpet, and open at both ends, into the back of the common cowl, so that its wide extremity should form, as it were, the back of the hood, and its narrow extremity terminate a few inches within the mouth. As the wind blows at the cowl, this tube causes a strong jet of air to pass through it, and is found materially to assist the draught of the chimney.—*Mech. Mag.*

New Island.—The Kelso Mail newspaper mentions the discovery of an Island in the South Pacific, by Captain B. Wight, of the merchant vessel Medway. It is in lat. 21° 36′, long. 159° 40′ W. of Greenwich. Its length from East to West about 20 miles; the land high. Captain W. named it Roxburgh Island, after his native country.

Daughter of Lord Byron.—The Greek Government has sent over two letters, addressed to the daughter of Lord Byron, giving an account of her father's death, and of the services he had rendered Greece, and declaring that Greece will consider her as its own child.

Preservation of Grain.—M. le Comte Dejean, concluding that an essential condition for the preservation of grain in quantities, was to prevent air and moisture from having access, has made some experiments, with this object in view, and with the best results. In 1819, he constructed wooden cases, lined with lead, and which, when filled with grain, properly dried, were closed hermetically. At the end of three years, the cases were opened, and the grain found in the most perfect state. M. Sainte Fare Bontemps, who directed the experiments, reported on them, in March 1824; and from his calculations it appears that the expense of a leaden lining to a case capable of holding 1,250 hectolitres, (about 33,000 wine

gallons,) would be, at most, 4,500 francs, and that of a case to contain 10,000 hectolitres, (264,190 wine gallons,) about 18,000 francs. As the grain suffers no loss whilst in the case, and requires no laborious attention, the interest of the capital required would be amply compensated by the advantages of the process. We do not doubt but that, in many circumstances, these cases lined with lead, will be found preferable to magazines constructed in the earth; the preservation of the grain will assuredly be more certain. M. Dejean's magazines appear, therefore, to be a very important acquisition to agriculture.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvi. 109.

Mineral Tallow.—This rare substance, which was discovered in Finland in 1736, has lately been found in a bog on the borders of Loch-Fye, in Scotland. It has the colour and feel of tallow, and is tasteless. It melts at 118 degrees, and boils at 290 degrees; when melted, it is transparent and colourless; on cooling, becomes spongy and white, though not so much so as at first. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, oil of turpentine, olive oil, and naphtha, while these liquids are hot; but it is precipitated again when they cool. Its specific gravity, in its natural state, is 0.6078, but the tallow is full of air bubbles; and after fusion, which disengages the air, the specific gravity is 0.983, which is rather higher than tallow. It does not combine with alkalies, nor form soap. Thus it differs from every class of bodies known—from the fixed oils in not forming soap, and from the volatile oils and bitumens in being tasteless and destitute of smell. Its volatility and combustibility are equal to those of any volatile oil or naphtha.

On the Direction of the Axes of double Refraction in Crystals.—It is well known that the optical axes of crystals improperly called crystals with two axes, do not coincide with the axes of crystallization; but, until now, it has been regarded as a general rule that the lines which divide the angle, comprised between these optical axes, into two equal parts, should be equally inclined on the corresponding faces of the crystal. M. Mitscherlich has ascertained that these lines, symmetrical with respect to the double refraction, are not so relative to the faces of the crystal; and that in some salts, as sulphate of magnesia, they incline more on one side than the other, when no want of symmetry in the crystalline forms could previously have raised a suspicion of such deviation (A. F.).—*Annales de Chimie*, xxvi. 223.

Hydrography.—The English Lords of Admiralty have presented the King of France with a magnificent copy of the Hydrography of Sicily, Malta, and the adjacent Islands, being a collection of thirty-two engraved charts, of the largest size. By his Majesty's command, this work is deposited in the Royal Library.

Surgery.—Dr. Barnes, of Carlisle, has published in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal for October 1824, a detailed account of the case of William Dempster, the unfortunate man whose death was occasioned by swallowing a table-knife, nine inches long, while performing some juggling tricks in that city. We find in this statement no material addition to what we have already published. Dr. Barnes describes several propositions made by the Carlisle surgeons for disengaging the knife; but he himself thinks that an operation should have been performed. He says, "It is much to be regretted that Dempster could neither be prevailed upon to submit to an operation, nor to remain in Carlisle. As an operation succeeded nearly two centuries ago, when surgery was in a very imperfect state, it is highly probable that, under the present improved state of surgery, a similar operation would have been attended with success. The many valuable improvements that have been introduced into surgery, both in the operative part and in the subsequent mode of treatment, must give the moderns a decided advantage over the ancients in the success of their operations. Had he remained in Carlisle, even though no operation had been performed, it is very probable his life would have been spared much longer than it actually was. He became weak and emaciated; but, as has been before stated, was able to walk about the town; and the stomach had, in some degree, become accustomed to the presence of the knife. The handle, and perhaps the blade also, would be dissolving, so that the bulk would be diminished; and if the knife had not been altogether removed in this way, it would have produced less irritation, and he might have lived a considerable time. There is even some probability that the knife might, in the course of time, have made its way through the stomach and parietes of the abdomen, by inflammation, abscess, and ulceration, as extraneous bodies have been frequently brought from various internal parts to the external surface by these processes, or by what some surgeons have termed progressive absorption."

Voltaic-Mechanic Agent.—Under this title, in a publication called the Chemist,

is announced the discovery of a new mode of generating mechanic power. It consists in decomposing water by means of voltaic electricity, and then producing a vacuum by inflaming the gases thus generated. The author himself states there are difficulties in the way of applying the principle to practice, but they may not be insuperable, and may perhaps in these idle times only serve as a stimulus to the exertions and ingenuity of practical men.

Roman Amphoræ.—Among the curiosities lately deposited in the British Museum, are some Roman wine jars of the year before Christ 105. Their antiquity and precise date are placed beyond a doubt by the following circumstances. A number of earthenware vessels of various kinds were dug up among the ruins of Carthage, and sent to this Government as a present by the Bey, who knew nothing of their age or value, except that the English liked such curiosities. On arriving at the Colonial Office, they were forwarded to the British Museum: and a learned antiquary of that establishment examining them with care, discovered on one of the amphoræ the names of the consuls of the abovementioned year, Longinus and Marius.

Irish Statistics.—In Ireland the population is much denser than in any other part of the kingdom. The average population per square mile of the four provinces of Ireland was in 1821 as follows:

Leinster 403
Munster 367
Ulster.....408
Connaught 270

Average of all Ireland 365 per sq. mile.

The population of England and Wales was only 210 4-5ths to the square mile, of Scotland only 86, and of Great Britain altogether less than 170.—It will be observed that Ulster is the most densely peopled of the Irish provinces. Its populousness is the more remarkable from the small number of large towns. Belfast, which has 37,277 inhabitants, is the only place which has above 20,000 in a province of nearly two millions. In the county of Monaghan, where the population is 624 per square mile, there is nothing deserving the name of a town; and in Armagh, where it is 697 per square mile, the town, which is dignified with the name of a city, bears an insignificant relation to the numbers of people in the county.—So dense a rural population as that of Ireland, taking into account the poverty of it, is not to be paralleled in Europe. The effects of this *officina gentium* upon the population of England is a subject for much speculation.

Summary of Houses, Families, & Persons.

Provinces.	Houses. Inhabited.	Families.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons. Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Leinster.....	278398	352330	9080	479	857098	897694	1757492
Munster.....	306965	357366	10972	308	967119	975493	1935612
Ulster.....	350801	390709	9806	229	968061	1038433	1906494
Connaught...	197408	211037	5393	234	555948	556281	1110229
	1142602	1311032	35251	1350	3341926	3459901	6801827

Ages of Persons.

Provinces.	5 and under.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50
Leinster.....	264491	228084	208381	200811	326098	206383	142846
Munster.....	301509	272202	232256	236752	335678	231501	149450
Ulster.....	293366	263127	240056	250064	343009	215374	159166
Connaught...	178899	157344	135113	136946	189793	127498	79985
	1040665	930757	815806	822993	1195478	780756	531447

Provinces.	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Centenarians.	Total.
Leinster.....	106835	46788	16506	3627	534	62	2834	1757492
Munster.....	117535	45335	15615	2742	452	89	1176	1935612
Ulster.....	123427	69835	24659	5733	669	94	3315	1906494
Connaught...	60818	25394	8528	1677	308	104	1192	1110229
	408435	185852	65000	13779	1963	349	8597	6801827

It is probable, therefore, that the population of the British Isles is at this moment above 22,000,000.

Crystallization of Bitumen.—The notes of proceedings of the Royal Academy of Medicine, at Paris, mention indications of the crystallization of bitumen in com-

pressed polyhedrons, announced by M. Sido; and this gave occasion to the remark by some members, of the appearance of small granular opaque crystals in rectified petroleum, when preserved for a length of time.—*Jour. de Phar.* x. 307.

Belzoni.—The will of the late Mr. Belzoni has lately been proved in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons. This enterprising traveller and unblamable man has left very little property behind him. He sacrificed a great portion of what he possessed in presents at Morocco; where the sordid agents of commerce contrived to defeat his designs when they were ripe for execution, and with every prospect of success. An unaccountable neglect and slight was cast on this clever man at the British Museum, in no mention being made of Belzoni there, though to him alone was it owing that the Memnon ever appeared in it. The Quarterly Review stating what it might and perhaps did know not to be fact respecting him (see Vol. XI. p. 569, N. M. M.), the suffering that inestimable treasure the Arragonite Soros to be purchased by an individual, who is said to have purchased it solely to prevent its being sent out of the kingdom, are only other of many proofs, that merit unbacked by interest in some quarters (like long services in the Admiralty in the same predicament) will struggle in vain. Where the British public can patronise merit, its success is sure: it is to be wished it was thus with its state servants. The Egyptian Tomb will be again opened in London in Leicester-square. It will consist of three chambers, the last of which will represent the grand apartment, where the celebrated Arragonite Soros was discovered by Mr. Belzoni; and it is not improbable that this matchless relic of antiquity will decorate the chamber itself, as the conditions of its sale to Mr. Soane expressly allowed of its being re-purchased by Mr. Belzoni or his heirs, at the sum originally agreed upon in Egypt. The chambers are preparing. The models of the Pyramids, &c. various drawings of the splendid ruins in Upper Egypt and Nubia, together with the remaining antiquities now in the possession of Mrs. Belzoni, will occupy the entrance room; and we hope, both from the interest of the exhibition itself, and from the sympathy which the fate of that enterprising traveller has excited, that the result will answer Mrs. Belzoni's utmost expectations.

Camelion Mineral.—Dr. Marabelli, of Pavia, finds that in the preparation of camelion mineral, by potash and oxide of manganese, the protoxide, or rather the carbonate obtained by precipitating any of the salts of manganese, by carbonate of potash, is infinitely preferable to the native peroxide usually employed, however finely the latter may be divided. Dr. M. is of opinion that the preparation contains a protoxide of manganese, and that hence it is that protoxide is preferable to peroxide: but this opinion will hardly hold against the experiments of Chevillot, Edwards, and others.—*Gio. de Fisica*, vii. 22.

Coating for Specula.—An amalgam of two parts of mercury, one of bismuth, one of lead, and one of tin, is sometimes used to cover one surface of blown glass, or glass of any form, so as to make it a mirror. An inconvenience, connected with the use of this substance in experiments or otherwise, results from the constant fluidity of the metallic surface, so that it is easily displaced. M. F. Lancellotti having occasion to make experiments of this kind, was induced to search for some other alloy for the production of these reflecting surfaces. He found that a compound of three parts of lead and two of mercury, fused, and thrown with a certain degree of quickness and dexterity over the clean dry surface of the hot glass, formed a metallic coat which adhered firmly to the glass. It is requisite that the glass should be uniformly heated, and that it should also cool uniformly, and that after the amalgam is fused, its surface should be perfectly cleaned from any powder or oxide.—*Gio. de Fisica*, vii. 132.

Dr. Southey's Letter on Lord Byron.—Dr. Southey has published a letter respecting Lord Byron. We shall give no further opinion on the controversy than to express regret, that even the object of self-defence should reduce a living author to the alternative of so violently assaulting the dead.

Comic Music.—Mr. M. Bacon in his late work very truly remarks, that "English music can scarcely be said to have any comic style. The Italian Buffo, besides being a comedian, is a sound musician; he must possess considerable knowledge and facility; we have scarcely any music of the kind that deserves a comment. Our opera of Tom Thumb is a ludicrous exception enough. The most beautiful airs are adapted to the vilest words. Hasse's famous song 'Pallido il sole,' which Farinelli sung every night for ten years to Philip the Fifth of Spain, is put into the mouth of the ghost of Gaffer Thumb."

Effects of Lightning on the Human Body.—The following is an extract from an account by Dr. Tilesius, of Mulhauzen, given in Schweigger's Journal:—

Two vehicles were passing along a narrow road embedded in a forest: in the first were two brothers of the name of Teele, one aged thirty-three years, the other twenty-nine; in the second was M. Teele the nephew, aged twenty years, and M. Decker. The lightning struck successively the first horse, the two brothers, M. Decker, and his companion; the last did not survive. The horse remained dead on the spot: the skin on the lower part of its belly was torn, the mouth open and the teeth black. The lightning passed to the younger Teele by his umbrella, which, with his watch, was thrown twenty-four steps off; the vehicle had a hole made in it six inches in diameter. The body, carried to the nearest village, was put into a warm bath and rubbed; blood flowed from the nose, mouth, and ears, but no signs of life appeared. The mouth and nose were black; the skin and muscles of the arms and hands, both of which held the umbrella, were furrowed to the bone; the sleeves of his clothes were torn; the lesions of the skin were not like those produced in burns; the skin appeared as if it had been raised by rapid rubbing, and the clothes bore no trace of burning, but seemed as if torn by a sharp point. M. Decker, who was in the same car, received at the same moment a blow on the stomach so violent that he was thrown out and remained insensible for half an hour. When examined, the place on which he felt the blow was found very red, but unwounded; he very speedily recovered. The two brothers were sitting side by side when struck; the lightning first reached the head of the elder brother, tore his velvet cap into several pieces, glanced over the temporal bone about an inch above the left ear, then behind that ear, and flaying the skin slightly, descended to the neck; it traversed the nape of the neck obliquely, and ascended to the right ear, the interior of which was as if scratched; it then went by the right shoulder, beneath the chin, over the right breast along the arm, and returning to the back, descended along the vertebral column to the sacrum. In this last part of its course, the skin was not torn, but only slightly raised, and much reddened; marks of the same kind were across the arms, and, with the torn clothes, shewed the zigzag path of the lightning as it had passed alternately from the right side of the younger brother to the left side of the elder. It continued its course on the former from the part where it had come in contact with some pieces of metal contained in his pocket, and at which place it had raised the skin of the muscles of the side, for a space as large as a hand; it then crossed the stomach to the left side, and passed over the internal surface of the thigh, knee, and calf of the leg. The width of the trace marked by the lightning, was generally about two inches: the wounds were most extensive and deep at the intersections of this trace; many of them were very painful, and suppurated abundantly; the skin had been closely rolled up on the right and left by the rapid passage of the lightning. The wounds did not bleed; and on healing, those phenomena only took place which accompanied the simple formation of skin. Nothing indicated a lesion of the organs due to fire or heat, but the effect was just such as would have been produced by the passage of a bullet over the surface. The two brothers, on becoming sensible, felt excessively sick, and after drinking some tea, vomited several times, throwing out a little blood. No fever occurred. The eldest was quite deaf on the day of the accident, but recovered his hearing, in part, on the morrow. No paralysis occurred in the limbs struck by the lightning, and the wounds cicatrized in a few weeks. The accident happened in May 1821. Twelve months afterwards, the elder brother remained affected by deafness, which varied with the weather; he had a strong tendency to sleep, and sometimes slept twenty-four hours if not awakened. The younger, ultimately, had an inflammatory fever, and was subject to a periodical depression, of which he had previously felt nothing; and, generally, a much stronger impression had been made on the nervous system of both, than from the vigour of their constitution might have been expected.—*Bib. Univ.* xxv. 318.

Active principle of the Upas Poison.—MM. Pelletier and Caventou, after various trials to obtain the active principle of the *Upas tieuté*, and suspicious of its nature, adopted the following:—An aqueous solution was prepared, which, when filtered, was treated with pure calcined magnesia; the reddish-yellow precipitate obtained, when washed and dried, was boiled in alcohol two or three times, and the solutions evaporated, gave an orange-coloured crystalline substance. This substance was bitter, only slightly soluble in water, very soluble in acids, and had all the properties of strychnia, except that of producing a green colour with nitric acid instead of a red one; but this effect was occasioned by the presence of a brown-coloured substance;—for when a solution of the whole was made in weak sulphuric acid, passed through animal

charcoal, precipitated by magnesia, and then dissolved in alcohol, and crystallized by slow evaporation, it lost the property of becoming green by nitric acid, and was perfectly pure. In this state, it consisted of crystalline prismatic needles, nearly insoluble in water, very bitter, restoring the blue of reddened litmus paper, saturating acids, and with them forming solutions, in which ammonia, tincture of galls, and the alkaline gallates and oxalates, produced precipitates, soluble in alcohol; and in all things, except that of reddening by nitric acid, exactly resembling strychnia. The red colour, by nitric acid, belongs, therefore, to some other substance than strychnia, and on evaporating the water with which the magnesian precipitate was washed, a yellow substance, having this property, was obtained; and which re-dissolved, filtered through animal charcoal, and re-evaporated, gave a tolerably pure solution of the substance. This substance is uncrystallizable, fixed, soluble in water and alcohol, and not precipitable by acetate of lead; it exists only in small quantities in the upas. In consequence of the purity of the strychnia obtained from the upas, specimens were examined from other sources; and it was ascertained that though most of them reddened by nitric acid, yet they varied in the extent of this property, and one very pure specimen scarcely exhibited the effect at all: hence it may be concluded that the red colour is always due to a portion of impurity accompanying the strychnia, and does not belong to the alkali. The strychnia, from the upas, produced all the effects on the animal economy that are produced by strychnia otherwise obtained. The brown substance which produces a green colour with nitric acid, was found to be the same as that existing in the false Angustura bark; when pure, it is without taste, but slightly soluble in water, darkened in colour by alkalies, and rendered a little more soluble. It dissolves in alcohol, and by evaporation, forms micaceous crystalline plates; it is very slightly soluble in ether or volatile oils; with concentrated nitric acid, it yields a very intense green colour, disappearing by dilution, re-appearing by concentration; alkalies and all oxygenating bodies make it disappear entirely. Sulphuric acid also produces a green colour with this substance; muriatic acid has no action. It has no action on the animal economy.

Upas anthiar.—Boiled in distilled water, an elastic substance separated upon the surface, which was called elastic resin; an insoluble substance remained diffused through the liquor, which appeared intermediate between gum and starch; and a bitter solution was obtained, which being evaporated to the consistence of syrup, was treated with weak alcohol, which precipitated the gum, and held the bitter substance in solution. This solution evaporated, gave a crystalline granular substance, very bitter, very soluble in alcohol and water, and reddening tincture of litmus. It was of a brownish colour, but became paler by passing through animal charcoal. Suspecting that it was a vegeto-alkaline salt, it was treated with ammonia, but no precipitate obtained. Magnesia threw down nothing; but when the liquid was filtered off, it was no longer acid but alkaline, and with tincture of galls and alkaline gallates gave precipitates entirely soluble in alcohol,—a character peculiar to the vegeto-alkalies. The small quantity of the upas prevented any further chemical examination of this substance.—The upas tieuté was in the form of a reddish-brown extract, translucid, excessively bitter, but without any acrid or aromatic flavour, and partly soluble in water, partly insoluble.—The upas anthiar was a slightly reddish-brown substance, having a waxy consistence and appearance; its taste was excessively bitter and somewhat acrid, and it caused a degree of numbness of the tongue and interior of the mouth.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvi. 44.

Eruption of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.—A singular phenomenon has occurred on the river Calfkiller, near the salt-works, about three miles from Sparta (Turna), in the United States of America. A column of fire, nearly forty feet high, rose from the waters in the middle of the river; it extended over a space of fifty rods, and illuminated objects at a considerable distance, the tints thrown over them were red, green, yellow, blue, &c. It seems to have been occasioned by a sudden burst of sulphuretted hydrogen, which was inflamed by the approach of a lighted torch. The liberation of the gas is attributed by some to the operations of the workmen who were looking after salt, but the explanation seems doubtful.—*Révue Encyclopédique.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Society of Arts.—The Society for the encouragement of Arts, of Paris, met on the 10th of Nov. The sitting was opened under the presidency of Count Chaptal, Count Lasteyrie, vice-president; the Baron de Gerando, secretary.—M. Boulard first gave in an account of the sale of the late Count Jollivet's property, who appointed the Society of Encouragement his universal legatee. The product of this sale amounts to 523,475 francs, half of which belongs to the Society, and the other half to the natural heirs of Count Jollivet, in virtue of the royal ordonnance, which has regulated in this manner the division of the Count's property.—The Baron de Gerando next read a notice on the life of the late M. Breguet, a member of the Council of Administration of the Society. He paid a just tribute to the memory of that celebrated artist, whose talents as a mechanician have done so much honour to French industry in the branch of clock-making, and whose excellent qualities as a private man rendered him so dear to his family and friends. After the reading of this memoir, which greatly interested the assembly, the Secretary proceeded to lay before the Society the result of the different competitions for the prizes of 1824; and terminated his statement by proposing, in the name of the Council of Administration, that the conferring the undermentioned premiums should be deferred to the following year: —Premium for the construction of a machine for the purpose of clearing of their hair, the skins employed in hat-making, 1000 francs; for the manufacture of paper, from the bark of the paper-mulberry-tree, 3000; for the best memoir on the subject of the wool best calculated for the purpose of making common hats, 600; for the silvering of looking-glass, by a different process from that now in use, 2400; for the improvement of the materials used in copper-plate printing, 1500; for the discovery of a metal or alloy of less magnitude than iron or steel, fit for the fabrication of knives, or instruments for dividing soft alimentary substances, 3000; for the discovery of a substance capable of being moulded like plaster, and of resisting the influence of the air as well as stone, 2000; for the introduction into a country where it is known, of the mode of making wells used by the inhabitants of the province of Artois, three gold medals, each of the value of 500 francs, 1500; for the improvement of iron-founderies, 6000; for the moulding of metallic castings, 6000; for the importation into France, and the cultivation of plants useful to agriculture, to manufactures, and to the arts, 1st premium, 2000, 2nd, 1000—3000; for the manufacture of isinglass, 2000; for the drying of meat, 5000; for a machine for working optical glasses, 2500; for a handmill, fit for taking the skin, covering, or bark, off dry vegetable substances, 1000; for the application of the hydraulic press to the extraction of oils, of wine, &c. 2000; for the manufacture of catgut for strings of musical instruments, 2000; for the establishment, on a large scale, of a fabric of crucibles capable of resisting strong fires, 2000.—Total 46,500 francs. The reports of the different committees on the subject of the premiums already awarded were then read:—A premium of two thousand francs was awarded to M. Gardon, goldbeater at Lyons, for the manufacture of copper sticks used in embroidering and lace-making; an article which used before to be drawn from Germany.—A premium of two thousand francs, for the preservation of alimentary substances, by a process executed on a larger scale than that proposed by M. Appert (such were the terms of the notice), to M. Appert himself, he having given a fuller developement to his method.—A premium of four thousand francs has been adjudged to M. de la Molere, of Sours, near Chartres (department of Eure et Loir), for the construction of a windmill adapted for bruising and grinding corn, and also for all sorts of rural purposes capable of being accomplished by machinery.

Mortality in Paris.—The Report of the Council of Health has been published for 1823. It appears from this document, that a fifth of the population is taken off by pulmonary phthisis. The number of children who died of the small-pox, (which in 1820, was 41; in 1821, 112; and 1822, 136,) amounted in 1823 to 600. The suicides have been on the increase in the five last years. In the thirteen years which preceded 1822, their number increased to 2464. The number of drowned was 288 in 1823, which is above the number in 1822, and less than that in 1821; of this number 80 have been withdrawn alive or restored. But the most curious and singular observation respects the difference of mortality in the various Arrondissements. In the Second Arrondissement (composed of the quarters Feydeau, Chaussée d'Antin, Palais Royal, Faubourg Montmartre) there died only one in fifty-five; whilst there died one in thirty-six in the Eighth Arrondissement, composed of the quarters of Quinze Vingts, Marais, Possincourt, and Faubourg St. Antoine.

Society of Geography of Paris.—The Society of Geography lately held its second general annual meeting for the present year at the Hotel de Ville. Viscount Chateaubriand, President; M. Chabrol de Crouzol, Minister of the Marine, Vice-President; and the Baron de Ferrussac, Secretary.—M. Malte-Brun read a notice on the various correspondence received by the Society, and dwelt particularly on the proceedings of the travellers in the interior of Africa. He took occasion to pay a well-merited tribute of regret to the memory of that enterprising traveller Mr. Bowdich.—M. Jomard gave an account of the proceedings of the Central Committee of which he is President, and laid before the meeting the first vol. of the proceedings of the Society.—Baron Ferrussac read a notice on the present state of the science of Geography, and on the great advances made within the last few years in that branch of knowledge.—Some new works were presented to the Society, among the rest a work published at Cayenne, entitled "A Journey to Surinam," by M. Leschenault de la Tour, Naturalist to the King, containing interesting and authentic details upon the state of Dutch Guiana.—The Treasurer then gave a brief statement of the accounts of the Society, and congratulated the meeting upon the promising state of their funds. The President announced a contribution of 1000 francs presented by Count Orloff, senator of the Russian empire and member of the Society, to be awarded as a prize for whatever subject the Society should think fit to propose. The meeting then broke up. Nothing particularly interesting took place at this meeting, but it was gratifying to the friends of science to observe the rapid progress made by a Society now only in its third year, which is principally to be attributed to the support and exertions of personages both in rank and literary attainments the most distinguished.

The Memoirs of Fouché.—A curious trial has occupied the attention of the Parisian public. Fouché died some time ago in exile. A book has since appeared under the title of "Memoirs" by him, which contains many interesting anecdotes of the Revolution. It was eagerly read in France: the first edition was soon sold, and a second was printing, when the sons of Fouché instituted the present suit to have the work suppressed. There has been one hearing of the cause, but only the plaintiffs' Counsel has yet argued. He rests chiefly on the following dilemma:—Either the work is genuine, or it is not: if it be genuine, the copyright belongs to the heirs of the author, who do not choose to publish it; if it be not genuine, the publication ought to be suppressed as spurious and fraudulent. In point of fact, however, he asserts that the work is not genuine. The truth is, that some memoirs, said to be his, got into the hands of the *Ultras*, who suppressed and altered passages to suit their political views, and have thus given them to the world as a confirmation in many points of what they wish to have credited, and to cast an odium upon the fallen party.

French Art.—M. Gros, who painted the dome of St. Genevieve, has since been created a Baron by his Sovereign for that work, on visiting the scene of his labours. Instead of the covenanted price, 2000*l.*, the Minister of the Interior has doubled the sum, and given 4000*l.* for the work.

Steam Navigation.—A plan has just been formed for establishing a regular communication by steam boats on the great Canal of the Two Seas, in the South of France. As the boats with lateral wheels, in common use, would present numerous difficulties in canal navigation, a new kind of boat, with a single wheel in the stern, has been invented by Messrs. Aynard, of Lyons. Similar boats are building at Lyons for the navigation of the Rhone; and it is asserted that they are equally powerful, cheaper in construction, and consume less fuel than boats of the common shape. A society is forming at Toulouse, with a capital of a million of francs, in shares of 1000 francs each. They propose to establish four boats for passengers, and six for heavy goods, the former to go at the rate of 7000 toises (nearly 8½ English miles) an hour with a burthen of 1200 quintals; the latter at the rate of 4000 toises (upwards of 4¾ miles) with a burthen of 1800 quintals. The passage-boats are to be 86 feet long by 15 broad, handsomely fitted up with cabins and other conveniences. The chimney will be capable of being inclined in any direction so as to diminish the annoyance of the smoke. The wheel will be eight feet in diameter, and six feet broad, drawing about fourteen inches of water, and moving with a velocity of 10 to 20 revolutions in a minute. The boilers are to be of wrought iron reduced from half an inch to a quarter in thickness, to prevent any danger of explosion. It is calculated that the light steam-boats will run from Toulouse to Bezieres, 133 miles by the Canal, in 32 hours, allowing seven minutes each for the passage of 78 locks. The present passage-boats take 78 hours for the same distance.

Antiquities.—Some workmen who have been employed by M. Deviolaine, the proprietor of the glass-works of Premontré, in the department of the Aisne, in quarry-

ing stones for the repairs of a road, have found in the forest of Coucy, the property of the Duke of Orleans, several hundreds of Roman coins or medals, which lay buried among a heap of stones at four feet from the surface. These medals, though only of copper plated over with silver, are almost all in a high state of preservation. They bear the effigies and legends of several of the Roman emperors: among the rest, those of Valerianus, Decius, Philippus, Gordianus, Trajanus, Sev. Alexander, Gallienus, Julia Augusta, Postumus. The inscriptions on the reverses are almost all different: we find the words—*Æternitas aug. Liberalitas aug. Concordia militum, fides exercitus, Jovi crescenti, Moneta aug. Seculi felicitas, Pax aug. Adventus aug.* Several of them are stamped with the effigy of Postumus, who, according to a French historian, usurped before the time of Clovis, under the reign of Gallien and about the year 260, the empire of the Gauls, and acquired by his talents and courage the title of 'Restorer of the Gauls.'

ITALY.

Numismatics.—In the course of the last summer, a tomb was discovered on the spot formerly occupied by Mesembria, one of the cities of Thrace. It contained several bronze medals of a king of that province, hitherto unknown. Two of these precious medals have been presented by Dr. Burghart, into whose hands they fell, the one to the Museum Hedervar, the other to the Museum Fontana, at Florence. They are of the same size. The first has on one side a head of Apollo, crowned with laurel, turning towards the right; and on the reverse a figure of Victory, with the inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΤΑΡΟΥ. The other medal is exactly the same, only that it has in addition the monogram, K=:]. These medals are of Cavarus, the last Gallic King that the Odrysæ, a people of Thrace, had; about two hundred and nineteen years before Christ. To him was owing the cessation of the war which had sprung up between Prusias, the king of Bithynia on one side, and the Byzantians and the Rhodians on the other. Having chosen him for their mediator, the result was a treaty of peace, which Polybius has preserved.

Surgery.—In the Clinical School of Surgery at the Great Hospital of St. James at Rome, an operation for the removal of a large adipose tumour was successfully performed on one Bernardino Peroni. The tumour is described as having been four Roman palms long, and three palms in its greatest circumference, and its weight was no less than 25 pounds! It was attached to the back part of the head and the upper part of the shoulder, and hung down a considerable length. The operation was performed in three minutes by Professor Sisco: the latest accounts of the patient come down to the fifteenth day after the operation, when he was advancing satisfactorily towards a cure.

Pompeii.—The excavations at Pompeii proceed slowly as usual, but continue to produce, at every step, something remarkable to reward the labour bestowed. A very short time since, public baths, the first yet discovered, were found in a street north of the Forum and west of the corner formed by the Temple of Fortune. The apartments, as far as they have hitherto been removed, consist of three large connected chambers, all barrel-vaulted. In the first of these are stone benches fixed to the longer wall; at the narrow end, where the entrance is, there is a square sunk bath, which, from its size, seems intended for only a single person; two steps lead down into it. The flat side of the antichamber is occupied by a bath, on which was found a large, round, and rather rude stone water vessel. There is a larger and shallower very beautiful marble bason, in a neighbouring large apartment, which is likewise barrel-vaulted, but detached from the other. The denomination of a Labrum, as well as its cost, and the persons who ordered it, are pointed out by a remarkable inscription on the edge of the bason. The letters, which are cut in, are filled up with bronze; they are as follows: CN. MELISSAEO. CN. F. APRO. M. STAIO. M. F. APRO. II. VIR. ITER. ID. LABRVM. EX. DD. EX. P. I. F. C. CONSTAT. IISDCCL. The workmen are just now clearing a third large detached and likewise barrel-vaulted chamber building. The ceiling of its inner apartment, the greater part of which is visible, is adorned with rich and elegant subjects on red and blue grounds. On the largest compartment in the centre, is Cupid with two sea-horses, a dolphin behind, and a Cupid with two dolphins before. The smaller compartments, too, are for the most part filled with Cupids. Under the ceiling there runs a frieze, supported by Caryatides. Near the entrance is a youth lying on a panther, holding a club and quiver of arrows, meant perhaps for Bacchus with the weapons of Hercules.

Rome.—Accounts from respectable authority at Rome state, that several copper-plates preserved in the Calcographia Camerale, have lately been entirely destroyed by order of the treasurer. Among them are the well-known work of the Farnesina, engraved by Nicolas Dorigny, from Raphael's paintings; also the Far-

nese Gallery of Annibal Carracci, engraved by Pietro Aquila. They were probably considered as too naked and mundane. The copper-plates were cut into small pieces, so that they never could be used again, and in this state sold as old copper. The same fate has befallen the offensive plates, as they are called, of the great Maffei collection. So much for superstition!

Medical Remains at Pompeii.—M. Choulant has lately published, at Leipsic, in a pamphlet, entitled "De Locis Pompeianis ad Rem Medicam facientibus," an account of different objects relating to the medical art discovered at Pompeii. M. C. successively describes the Temple of Esculapius, the amulets, surgical instruments, pharmaceutical apparatus, &c. found in the midst of the ruins. Amongst the surgical instruments were found some nearly resembling those made use of at the present day; as, for instance, elevators for the operation of trepanning, lancets, spatulæ, instruments for the application of the actual cautery, &c. There has not been found one single building which could be regarded as a school of surgery or anatomical museum.

German Road into Italy. — The new military high road, which from Worms, in Valteline, ascends the summits of the Braglio and of the mountain called Stilfserjoch, and descends into Tyrol, where it forms its junction in the plain of Pradt with the Inspruck-road, was opened at the beginning of the present month. It is the most elevated route in Europe, for the top of the Stilfserjoch, over which it passes, is about 8400 feet above the level of the sea. In these inhospitable Alpine regions, where nature struggles at every step against the efforts of art, the human genius has, with a successful boldness, availed itself of the resources of architecture. The eye of the least intelligent traveller is struck with amazement at beholding how, by means of bridges and of galleries cut in the rock, or constructed with large stones, the most horrible precipices have been rendered accessible, and obstacles removed that at first view would appear absolutely insurmountable.

COLOMBIA.

Institutions for Knowledge.—In Colombia, the population of which is reckoned at four millions of inhabitants, there are eighteen journals, forty new schools of mutual instruction, ten colleges, one in each of the chief places of the ten departments of the Republic, and three Universities, at Bogota, Caraccas, and Quito. There are taught in the schools all the sciences cultivated in Europe, except political economy and the mechanic and industrious arts. The French language is there particularly cultivated: the public library of Bogota, which is composed of 14,000 choice volumes, contains a great number of French works.

GREECE.

Population of Greece.—The actual population of Greece, according to the most exact calculations, and taking a middle estimate between the different valuations which have been made, amounts to four millions. Half live on *terra firma*; a million in the Morea and Negropont; and a million in the Isles. This population, it is true, is composed of Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Jews, and Franks; but it may be with certainty calculated, that the true Greeks compose three quarters of it; and in adding to them those who live in Asia, European Turkey, Russia, and Germany, the total population of the Greeks may still, without exaggeration, be rated at four millions. The population of ancient Greece was not more numerous.

BRAZIL.

Statistics of Brazil. — The following statistical accounts, if correct, evince the wealth, the power, and the resources of the Brazilian empire. The population of the 19 provinces which compose it, amounts to upwards of 4,000,000. In this census it is to be lamented that there are more than 2,000,000 of slaves. The regular army of Brazil amounts to between 25,000 and 30,000 men; its militia force to 50,000 men. The revenue of the empire is estimated at nearly 3,000,000*l.* sterling; in the year 1824 it is estimated at 95,000,000 of francs, or nearly 4,000,000*l.* sterling. The vast extent of lands belonging to the nation permits Brazil, by their sale, to redeem its debt without imposing burthens on the people. The following is the progressive state of the revenue of Brazil from the king's arrival in 1808 to his departure in 1820, computed in French money:—

Years.	fr.	c.	Years	fr.	c.
1808.....	14,361,900	61	1815	30,818,267	4
1809.....	18,424,381	17	1816	37,321,254	93
1810	33,018,093	21	1817	44,962,991	20
1811.....	23,253,051	47	1818	49,794,406	21
1812.....	20,423,832	66	1819	54,477,877	21
1813.....	30,751,264	61	1820	61,069,824	21
1814.....	27,423,354	87			

RURAL ECONOMY.

German method of making Flowers grow in Winter.—"We saw off such a branch in any tree as will answer our purpose, and then lay it for an hour or two in a running stream, if we can find one: the object of this is to get the ice from the bark, and soften the buds. It is afterwards carried into one of our warm rooms, and fixed upright in a wooden box or tub containing water. Fresh burnt lime is then added to the water, and allowed to remain in it about twelve hours, when it is removed, and fresh water added, with which a small quantity of vitriol is mixed to prevent its putrefying. In the course of some hours the blossoms begin to make their appearance, and afterwards the leaves. If more lime be added, the process is quickened; while, if it be not used at all, the process is retarded; and the leaves appear before the blossoms."

Vegetables may be preserved all the winter, particularly French beans; by filling a middle-sized stewpan with young peas, for instance, into which must be put two or three table-spoonsful of sugar, and the stewpan then set over a brisk charcoal fire. When the heat begins to act, stir up the peas two or three times; then, as soon as they begin to yield water, pour them out into a dish to drain. Spread them out on paper in an airy place, not exposed to the sun, and turn them frequently, so as to dry rapidly. Guard them from moisture, and you may have them green at Christmas.

Radish.—The boiled roots of this vegetable form an excellent dish when served up as asparagus.

Antiquity of Trees.—In "Major Rooke's Sketch of the Forest of Sherwood," are some very curious particulars concerning the manner of marking the age of the oak. In Clipstone park, in Nottinghamshire, is an oak called the Parliament oak, from a tradition of a Parliament having been held there by King Edward I. Near Blidworth, there is a large and ancient elm, called Langton Harbour, which even some centuries ago was sufficiently remarkable to give a name to one of the forest walks, and to have a keeper appointed to it. Major Rooke tells us, that in cutting down some timber in Birkland and Bilhaugh, *letters* have been found cut or stamped in the body of the trees, denoting the King's reign in which they were thus marked. It seems that the bark was cut off and the letters cut in, after which the next year's wood grew over it, but without adhering where the bark had been cut. The cyphers are of James the First, of William and Mary, and one of King John! One of those with James's cypher was about one foot within the tree, and one foot from the centre: it was cut down in 1786. The tree must have been two feet in diameter, or two yards in circumference, when the mark was cut. A tree of this size is generally estimated at 120 years' growth, which number subtracted from the middle year of James's reign, would make 1492 the date of the planting of the tree. The tree with William and Mary had the mark about nine inches within the tree, and three feet three inches from the centre; cut down also in 1786. The mark of John was eighteen inches within the tree, and something more than a foot from the centre: it was cut down in 1791; but the middle year of John's reign was 1207, from which if we subtract 120, the number of years requisite for a tree of two feet in diameter to arrive at that growth, it will make the date of its planting 1085, or about twenty years after the Conquest. The tree, therefore, when cut down in 1791, must have been 706 years old, a fact scarcely credible; for it appears from the trees whose marks are better authenticated, that those exactly of the same size when marked had increased twelve inches in diameter in 173 years, whilst this tree had increased no more than eighteen inches in 584 years. Major Rooke says, that several trees with this mark had been cut down, so that deception or mistake is scarcely possible. This accurate delineator accounts for these phenomena, by supposing (as the increasing wood never adheres where the bark had been taken off), that the sap which rises from the roots through the capillary tubes of the wood, to the branches, returns in its circulation between the blea and the bark. "I have often (says he) examined many of the ancient hollow trees in Birkland and Bilhaugh, and always found that where the bark remained, even on their mutilated trunks, there they frequently put out small branches with leaves; but where that necessary covering of the returning sap was wanting, there was no appearance of vegetation."

NEW PATENTS.

Scotch Patents granted to June 1824.

T. W. Stansfield, of Leeds, H. Briggs, of Laddandenfoot, W. Prichard, of Leeds, and W. Baracleugh, of Burley, for improvements in the construction of looms for weaving fabrics composed wholly or in part of woollen, worsted, cotton, linen, silk, or other materials, and in the machinery and implements, and methods of working the same. January 13, 1824.

W. Furnival, of Droitwich, and A. Smith, of Glasgow, for an improved boiler for steam engines, and other purposes. January 13, 1824.

T. Bewley, of Mount Rath, Ireland, for improvements in wheeled carriages. Jan. 30, 1824.

J. Heathcoate, of Tiverton, for improvements in machines now in use for the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net, and a new method of manufacturing certain parts of such machines; as also an improved and economical method of combining machinery used in the manufacture of lace in weaving and in spinning worked by power; and also a machine for the manufacture of a plated substance composed either of silk, cotton, or other thread or yarn. January 30, 1824.

M. Turner and L. Angell, both of Whitehaven, for an improved process to be used in the bleaching of linen, or cotton yarn, or cloth. January 30, 1824.

T. F. Gimson, of Tiverton, for improvements in, and additions to machinery now in use for doubling and twisting cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances. Partly communicated by a Foreigner residing abroad. February 20, 1824.

S. Brown, of Printing-house-square, London, for an engine or instrument for effecting a vacuum, and thus producing powers by which water may be raised, and machinery put in motion. February 25, 1824.

P. J. B. V. Gosset, of Saint John's-square, Clerkenwell, for a combination of machinery for producing various shapes, patterns, and sizes from metals, or other materials capable of receiving an oval, round, or other form. Communicated to him by a Foreigner residing abroad. March 10, 1824.

J. Spiller, of Chelsea, for an improvement in the machinery to be employed in the working of pumps. March 18, 1824.

J. J. Saintmore, of Wandsworth-road, Surrey, for improvements in the process of, and apparatus for, distilling. April 1, 1824.

D. Tonge, of Liverpool, for an apparatus, by means of which an improved method of reefing sails is effected. April 29, 1824.

B. Rotch, of Furnival's Inn, London, for an improved fidd for the upper masts of ships and other vessels. April 29, 1824.

T. Gethen, of Henry street, Pentonville, for improvements in the machinery and process of making metallic plates rollers, pipes, cylinders, and other articles. April 29, 1824.

J. Gibson, woollen draper and hat-manufacturer in Glasgow, for the manufacturing or making of an elastic fabric from whalebone, and the manufacturing or making elastic fabrics from whalebone, hemp, and other materials combined, suitable for making into elastic frames or bodies for hats, caps, and bonnets, and for other purposes; and also the manufacturing or making of such elastic frames or bodies from the same materials by the mode of plaiting. May 19, 1824.

W. Yetts, of Great Yarmouth, for apparatus to be applied to a windlass. May 19, 1824.

J. H. Ibbetson, of Chelsea, for improvements in the production or manufacture of gas. June 21, 1824.

W. Harrington, of Crosshaven, Cork, for an improved raft for transporting timber. June 21, 1824.

G. Vaughan, of Sheffield, for an improvement on steam-engines, by which means power will be gained and expense saved. June 26, 1824.

J. Viney, of Shanklen, Isle of Wight, for improvements in and additions to water closets. June 26, 1824.

R. Garbut, of Kingston-upon-Hull, for an apparatus for the more convenient filing of papers and other articles, and protecting the same from dust or damage, including improvements on or additions to the files in common use. June 26, 1824.

Patents lately granted.

J. Apsdin, of Leeds, for an improvement in the modes of producing an artificial stone. October 21, 1824.

G. Dodd, of Westminster, for improvements on fire-extinguishing machinery. October 21, 1824.

G. S. Harris, of Knightsbridge, for a machine for the purpose of giving the most effectual and extensive publicity, by day and by night, to all proclamations, notices, legal advertisements, and other purposes, to which the same may be applicable, destined for universal information, and which will henceforward render unnecessary the defacement of walls and houses in the metropolis and its vicinities, by bill sticking, placarding, and chalking; which latter practices have become a great and offensive public nuisance. October 21, 1824.

J. Lingford, of Nottingham, for improvements upon machines or machinery, now in use, for the purpose of making that kind of lace commonly known or distinguished by the name or names of bobbin net, or Buckinghamshire lace net. November 1, 1824.

The Rev. J. Somerville, A. M. of Edinburgh, for a method or methods applicable to fowling-pieces, or other fire arms; by which method or methods all accidental discharge of the said fowling pieces or other fire arms will be completely prevented. November 4, 1824.

J. Crosley, of City road, for a contrivance for better ensuring the egress of smoke and rarefied air in certain situations. November 4, 1824.

T. R. Guppy, of Bristol, for improvements in masting vessels. November 4, 1824.

J. Head, of Banbury, for improvements in machinery for making cord or platt for boot and stay laces, and other purposes. November 4, 1824.

J. White the younger, and Thomas Sowerby, both of Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, merchants; for an improved air furnace, for the purpose of melting or fusing metallic substances. November 6, 1824.

W. Church, of Birmingham, for improvements on augers and bits for boring, and in the apparatus for making the same. November 4, 1824.

J. Moore, of Bristol, for additions to, or improvements upon, the steam engine, or steam engine apparatus. November 6, 1824.

T. Cartmell, of Doncaster, for an improved cock, to be applied to the lock of any gun, pistol, fire arms, or ordnance, for the purpose of firing the same by percussion, acting either by self-priming or otherwise, and whereby the priming is rendered wholly impervious alike to the wind, rain, or damp. Nov. 6, 1824.

W. Busk, of Broad street, London, for improvements in propelling ships, boats, or other vessels, or floating bodies. November 11, 1824.

C. Heathorn, of Maidstone, for a new method of constructing and erecting a furnace or furnaces, kiln or kilns, for the more speedily, more effectually, and more economically, manufacturing of lime, by means of applying, directing, and limiting or regulating, the flame and heat arising in the manufacturing or burning coal into coke, and thus making lime and coke in one and the same building, and at one and the same time. November 11, 1824.

W. Leathy, of Southwark, for improvements in the machinery or apparatus used in the making of bricks; and certain improvements in the drying of bricks, by means of flues and steam. November 11, 1824.

P. Brunet, of Wimpole-street, Middlesex, for a furnace made upon a new construction. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. November 11, 1824.

J. C. Daniell, of Stoke, for improvements in dressing woollen cloth. November 20, 1824.

I. Taylor, jun. of Chipping Ongar, for a cock or tap for drawing off liquids. November 20, 1824.

W. Rhodes, of Banlin's Hoxton, for an improvement in the construction of clamps for burning raw bricks. November 20, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

Sisson's History of Wakefield Church. 4to. 15s.

Booker's Description of Dudley Castle. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

An Epitome of Chemistry. 3s. 6d.

The Theory of Composition; with Examples in Latin, freely translated into English, for the assistance of Youth. By R. Burnside, A. M. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

A Picturesque Tour of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna in India, &c. By Lieut.-Col. Forest. 4to. 4*l.* 4s.

Westall's Illustrations of Rogers's Pleasures of Memory, &c. 8vo. 10s.

Smith's Art of Drawing. 8vo. 12s.

HISTORY.

The Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots to James Earl of Bothwell, with her Love Sonnets and Marriage Contracts, (being the long-missing originals from the gilt Casket,) explained by State Papers, and the writings of Buchanan, Goodall, Robertson, Hume, Lord Hailes, Lord Ellibank, Tytler, Horace Walpole, Whittaker, Laing, Chalmers, Brantome, Ronsard, Miss Benger, and a host of Authors, forming a complete History of the Scottish Queen's Woes and Trials before Queen Elizabeth. By Hugh Campbell, LL.D. F.A.S. Illustrator of Ossian's Poems.

To those who, like Horace Walpole, are curious in Historical Doubts, the genuineness of the letters produced on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots has furnished much matter for speculation. What became of the original letters was never known; but Buchanan published several, respecting which a double doubt has been entertained—whether they be not forgeries of forgeries. After the great length of time which has elapsed since the death of Mary, and the fruitless inquiries which have been made, we naturally look upon a publication like the present with a very jealous eye, and require strict proofs of the authenticity of the documents thus boldly asserted to be genuine. We should have been glad, therefore, if Dr. Campbell had informed us from what precise source he obtained these letters. They came into his hands, he tells us, "by mere accident." What was the nature of the accident? Again, "a sort of history" has been given to Dr. C. "which represents the letters to have been the property of a nobleman who took an active part in the transactions of those times." What sort of a history was it? and who gave it to Dr. C.? and who was the nobleman? Dr. Campbell declares that when the MS. was placed in his hands about nine months since, he doubted the authenticity of the letters; but now he only doubts "because he did not see the Queen write them." For our own parts we have no hesitation in saying that we believe the letters not to be genuine.

Independently of the suspicious circumstances under which they are given to the public, the intrinsic evidence is strongly against them. They pretend to be translations from the French; but they bear no marks of their having suffered any such version. Dr. C. tells us that he should take the language to be antecedent to the classical days of Addison; but, unless we greatly err, the style is certainly not older than the last half century. The style of thought and expression also is by no means calculated to remove our doubts. On every ground, therefore, we should pronounce them not genuine. The letters now published are only eleven in number. The bulk of the volume is occupied by extracts from various historians.

HORTICULTURE.

The Fruit-Grower's Instructor, &c. By G. Bliss. 8vo. 6s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Nosological Practice of Physic, embracing Physiology. By George P. Dawson, M.D. 8vo. 14s.

A Short Treatise on the Section of the Prostate Gland in Lithotomy, &c. By C. Aston Key. 4to. 12s.

Bichat's Anatomy, Vol. II. 18s.

A Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, &c. By D. Uwins, M. D. 12mo.

An Essay on the Curvatures and Diseases of the Spine. By R. W. Bamfield, Esq.

Bell's Exposition of the Nervous System. 8vo. 15s.

Brown on the Cholera in British India. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Observations of Cancer, &c. &c. By T. Graham, M. D. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Literary Souvenir; or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance. Edited by Alaric A Watts. 12mo.

Friendship's Offering; or the Annual Remembrancer. A Christmas Present or New Year's Gift, for 1825. 12mo.

We have only just begun to imitate, and we already excel our Continental neighbours in the embellishment, and we shall probably soon rival them in the number, of these literary annuals. In our last number we had occasion to notice a very agreeable specimen of these novel publica-

tions, and we have now before us two more of the same class, both possessing very considerable attractions. In point of literary merit, the palm must certainly be conceded to the first of these works, in the pages of which we see the names of some highly respectable contributors; an advantage indeed which "Friendship's Offering" can also boast, though not in the same degree. Mr. Watts, the Editor of the "Literary Souvenir," appears to have taken great pains to render his little work deserving of public favour.

The embellishments surpass those we have ever seen in any similar work, designed by artists of talent and engraved in a style of great beauty. They amount in the whole to ten in number. There are sixty tales, romances, and poems, taken from or contributed by well known names in the literature of the day. Thus in place of those wretched publications for the toilette which in past time were stuffed with trash from Leadenhall street, infantine riddles, and bad receipts for cookery, we have a display of genuine taste, an elegant compendium of our passing literary novelties, and a present that no gentleman need be ashamed to place in the hands of a lady on New Year's Day. To ourselves the "Literary Souvenir" gives a good impression of the present standard of talent and taste, when we find such ephemeral little works got up in a way so creditable to art, and filled with productions of so much merit.

An Essay on Slavery: its Unjustifiableness proved from the Old and New Testaments, &c. 8vo. pp. 38.

Every effort which is made to add strength to the cause of the slave abolitionists deserves the public notice. There is something so abhorrent to the enlightened mind in the system of slavery, that it scarcely stands in need of any other than the rational arguments which first present themselves, to show both its wickedness and bad policy; the question is so simple, so devoid of any thing like intricacy. The writer of the "Essay on Slavery," who writes as an "eye witness" of those scenes which in England have drawn forth so much of public sympathy, proves that the modern system of slavery, and that of the Jews as detailed in the Old Testament, bear no resemblance to each other; and that slaves among that people were held in a very different light from those under British control;—the Jewish lawgiver having expressly guarded their interests in his institutes.

Fables and Epigrams, with Essays on Fable and Epigram; from the German of Lessing. 8vo. 8s.

The name of Lessing can but be familiar to most of our readers, though few of his works have been translated into our language. His Faust, from whence Goethe took the idea of his celebrated drama of that name, has been lately introduced in an English garb by Lord L. Gower. The present Fables are very entertaining from their fine satire and the agreeable way in which they are related, and are well worthy a place in every library, and even upon every idler's table. It must not be supposed from the title of "Fables" that they are imitations of the ancient productions with that title—they are far more pleasing than our old friend Esop, because they are adapted to a more refined state of mental culture. For example, "The Nightingale and Lark."

"What shall we say to the poets who take flights beyond the comprehension of their readers? Nothing, but what the Nightingale said to the Lark. 'Do you soar so very high in order that you may not be heard?'"

These Fables are followed by an Essay on Fable, and also by one on Epigrams, of which it is needless to speak, considering the author's celebrity. Among his epigrams the following is a specimen.

Kinz and Kunz.

Kunz. "Friend Kinz, I've heard grave people mention
Gunpowder as the devil's invention?"
Kinz. "Whoe'er informed you so was drunk,
'Twas first invented by a monk."
Kunz. "Well—well—no matter for the name:—
A monk—or devil—'tis much the same!"

The Housekeeper's Ledger: a plain and easy plan of keeping accurate Accounts of the Expenses of Housekeeping; and the Elements of Domestic Economy. By William Kitchiner, M. D. Author of the Cook's Oracle, &c. To which is added, Tom Thrifty's Essay on the Pleasure of Early Rising, and Scheme for an Early Hour Company.

This little volume is not quite what we should have expected from Dr. Kitchiner. It is too slight and unsystematic; and is wanting in those nice little details which render all the Doctor's other works so practically useful. It is, moreover, too jocular, and the witticisms sometimes seem uncalled for and forced. There are, it is true, a great many valuable hints scattered through the pages, and here and there we have a good joke. Let the following passage serve as a specimen.

"Let your provision be abundant in quantity—of excellent quality—cooked in the best style, and put on table in the neatest manner possible. It is a good plan always to provide for at least one more guest than you expect—especially if you are not well acquainted with the capacity of your visitor. Some folks want two or three times as much as others—for instance, our incomparable and inspired composer Handel required uncommonly large and frequent supplies of food. Among other stories told of this great musician, it is said, that whenever he dined alone at a tavern he always ordered 'dinner for three;'—and on receiving for answer to his question, 'Is de tinner retty?'—'As soon as the company come:'—he said *con strepito*, 'Den pring up te tinner,' *prestissimo*, 'I am de gombany.'

The Modern Athens: a dissection and demonstration of Men and Things in the Scotch Capital. By a Modern Greek. 12mo.

This is really a better book than we should be led, from its titlepage, to suppose. With the whole of that portion of it which relates to his Majesty's visit to Scotland we could easily have dispensed. The history of the royal movements, even when it was new, was not very well worth the telling; but at this distance of time it is

tiresome and vapid indeed. We recommend our readers, therefore, to pretermit the first 150 pages of the volume, and to commence with the fourth chapter. That the writer has correctly appreciated the society of Edinburgh we do not mean to assert; his strictures are, perhaps, more severe than justice requires, but many of his observations are pertinent enough.

The Private Journal of Madame Campan, with her Correspondence, Thoughts on Education, &c. 8vo. 14s.

An Essay on Instinct, and its Physical and Moral Relations. By Thomas Hancock, M.D. 8vo. 12s.

The Encyclopedia Metropolitana, Part XIII. 1*l.* 1s.

The Westminster Review, No. IV.

Blossoms at Christmas; or First Flowers of the New Year. 12mo. 12s.

Analysis of a London Ball-room, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

A Discourse on the Rise, Progress, Peculiar Objects, and Importance of Political Economy, &c. By J. R. M'Culloh. 8vo. 5s.

Hommage aux Dames. 9s.

The Trial of the Rev. A. Fletcher, Minister of Albion Chapel, Moorfields, before the United Associate Synod. 8vo. 3s.

Spirit of the Public Journals, for 1824.

The Mechanic's Oracle. Parts I. to V. 2s. each part.

A History and Description of the Steam Engine. By —— Smith. 1s. 6d.

Remarks upon Prison Discipline, &c. By C. C. Western, Esq. M.P. 3s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Rothelan; a Romance of the English Histories. By the Author of the Annals of the Parish, &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

Mr. Galt's genius is purely national, and when he leaves Scottish soil invariably refuses to accompany him. That soil has, however, been so diligently tilled by our literary husbandman, that it has become exhausted, and will no longer yield the desired crop. Indeed the public appetite for Scotch novels has latterly failed, and Mr. Galt (who, if in the human skull there be an organ of novel-writing, undoubtedly possesses it) has therefore ventured off his own territory in despite surely of his better judgment. When on a former occasion he made a similar attempt, the reader may perhaps remember how unfortunate it was, and we are sorry to say that in the work before us he has not been more successful. The plan of "Rothelan" also is objectionable. The story is not a continuous one, but is broken up into a variety of detached portions, which disappoint the reader and destroy the interest of the tale. Some of the separate scenes are indeed worked up with considerable power, and make us regret that the rest of the novel is of such unequal merit.

English Life, or Manners at Home. In four pictures. 2 vols. 12mo.

These tales are written with considerable ability, though they are by no means all of them of equal merit. That of "Lord William" is decidedly the best, and displays an acquaintance with society which induces us to believe that the writer is capable of better things than the volumes before us. To one of the stories, to which the writer has given the title of "a tale somewhat serious," we think some objections of the same character might be made. We object, in the first place, to the modern innovation of sermonising in novels, which is here carried to a fearful extent; and, secondly, we should object to the writer's peculiar opinions, whether we found them in a collection of sermons or in the pages of a novel. The author has also thought fit to treat us with a *tirade* against novel-reading, which in a novel-writer is singularly modest. "Sir, I assure you," says the heroine, "that I never read any novels in my life except Hannah More's Cœlebs and Richardson's Clarissa Harlowe." What would Miss Hawkins say to this, who, in her Memoirs, has denounced Clarissa as absolutely indecent!

Alice Allan: The Country Town, &c. By Alexander Wilson. 12mo.

A host of ephemeral productions which cannot possibly survive until the end of the season, are beginning to issue from the press. It is not that these volumes are worthless that they are thus destined to oblivion, but they are expelled from the mind of the public by their successors, or by more important works. When they have helped to lighten a few heavy winter hours, they have fulfilled the purposes of their creation, and are forgotten. Of the little tales in the volume before us all that we can say is, that if the reader has nothing better to do, the perusal of them will probably afford him more amusement than sitting idle; whether he will reap any other benefit from them we have some doubts. The writer indeed tells us that it "has been his aim to employ the sober language of truth, in order that he might best display the beauty of honour and virtue;" but we cannot say that his standard of honour and virtue is the most refined.

Lasting Impressions; a Novel. By Mrs. Carey. 3 vols. 21s.

Gilmour, or the last Lockinge. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

Revelations of the Dead Alive. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Saragossa; or the Houses of Castello and De Arno; a Romance. By E. A. Archer. 4 vols. 12mo. 26s.

The Robber Chieftain; or Dinas Linn, a Romance. 4 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 2s.

Decision; a Tale. By Mrs. Hofland. 12mo. 6s.

The Sisters of Nansfield; a Tale. By the Author of Stories of Old Daniel. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

Fire-side Scenes. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1s.

Runneymede, or the Days of King John; an Ancient Legend. By L. S. Stanhope. 3 vols. 12mo.

Burton; a Novel. By Ronald M'Chronicle, Esq. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Tales of Irish Life. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Much to Blame; a Tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1s.

Wanderings of Childe Harold. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

Walladmor. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

St Baldred of the Bass, a Pictish Legend; The Siege of Berwick, a Tragedy; with other Poems and Ballads, founded on the local traditions of East Lothian and Berwickshire. By James Miller. 8vo.

Mr. Miller appears to be an antiquary, who, not satisfied with setting forth his tales and traditions in humble prose, has turned poet for the express purpose of delivering them in metre. This he has accomplished in a fair and respectable manner, so as to leave little room for censure, and not more for commendation. His notes, which comprise a good deal of information relative to local antiquities and traditions, are the most amusing portion of his volume. The following lines, which are versified with some degree of poetical taste and feeling, are a favourable specimen of Mr. Miller's style.

In Tyningham's delicious woods
Her early song the milkmaid sings,
While from the deepening solitudes
The spotted plover upward springs;
The woodlark, on the lofty spray,
Pours forth the soul of harmony;
The shrill-toned linnet, in the bush,
Chimes music with the mellow thrush;
And nameless birds of speckled wing
And golden hues, their offerings bring,
To hail the pilgrim as he gleams
By coppiced woods and shaded streams;
And as I blithely pace the mead,
Fresh with the morning dew,
The flowery carpet which I tread
Glistens with glassy hue;
Enamour'd of the cloudless day,
Each floweret woos the sunny ray:
Here, gleaming through its mossy hair,
The wild-rose waves in scented air,
While blue-bells hang their star-like gems,
And pinks and cowslips scatter'd near,
In Nature's varied colours clear,
Gleam lovely on their dewy stems.
Above, arcades tower o'er my head
Like sculptured arches wove on high,
Which round a solemn grandeur spread,
Veiling with clouds of leaves the sky.

The Bond; a Dramatic Poem. By Mrs. Charles Gore. 8vo.

"The Bond" is an avowed imitation of Goethe's Faustus, with which the English public have been made acquainted through Lord Francis Leveson Gower's translation. The fair writer of the present drama has departed very considerably from the plot of the Faust, and has even rendered her tragedy more *Germanesque* than that wild and singular production. Frankenstiern, her hero, not only sells his own soul to the powers of darkness, but likewise those of all his posterity, thus giving the enemy of man a sort of entail in the souls of all his family. We know not what the learned lawyers of Germany would say to a conveyance like this; but we apprehend it, according to our law, to be merely void. Seriously, these plots of *diablerie* are not suited to our English taste, and we are sorry to see any attempts to bring them into fashion. Mrs. Gore writes with very considerable ease and spirit, but not with that dramatic feeling which is necessary to constitute a fine tragic writer.

Miscellaneous Poems. By Robert Power. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Horæ Poeticæ; or Effusions of Candour. 8vo. 5s.

Poems. By J. A. Heraud. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Theodore; or the Gamester's Progress: a Poetic Tale. 12mo. 3s.

Bay Leaves; Stanzas for Music, and other Poems; with a Monody on Lord Byron. By T. C. Smith. 8vo. 6s.

Queen Hinda. A Poem in Six Parts. 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

Dowue's Dublin Prize Poems. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Lectures on the Lord's Prayer. By the Rev. Luke Booker. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Acta Apostolorum, Variorum Notis tum Dictionem tum Materiam illustrantibus suas adjecit Hastings Robinson, A.M. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Sermons and Charges by the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. 8vo. 14s.

Reflections on the four principal Religions which have obtained in the world —Paganism, Mahommedism, Judaism, Christianity, &c. By the Rev. D. Williamson. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 1s.

Meditations previous to and during the reception of the Holy Communion. 12mo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Planta's New Picture of Paris, considerably enlarged. 18mo. 9s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Tour on the Continent, in France, Switzerland and Italy, in the Years 1817 and 1818. By Roger Hogg, Esq. Author of Adelaide de Grammont and Poems. 8vo.

Having traversed the unknown regions of France, Switzerland, and Italy, Mr. Hogg has thought proper to give publicity to his adventures in those strange and unexplored lands. We regret that we cannot follow him through all the details of his journey; but some of the incidents which he has related are of so extraordinary a nature that we cannot omit to notice them. After visiting Paris, where he found the streets narrow and the houses lofty, he proceeded towards Switzerland; and on his way to Avallon he "met a countrywoman, who was calling to a large rough shepherd's dog by the name of Jupiter." — "I have known," says Mr. H. "many Junos amongst the species, but this was the first time I ever heard of a Jupiter. The accent, according to the French pronunciation, was laid on the last syllable however, which made it a name more fit for a dog than it would otherwise be." At Aix our traveller "saw one

thing which he had not seen before;" *videlicet*, "horses taken into the bath for the sake of bathing." Having arrived at the Alps, Mr. Hogg discovered that the ice was "difficult to walk upon;" and not only so, but that it was "*disagreeable*, from the idea of *inevitable death* if he should slip a foot." During his perilous sojourn amongst the glaciers, an awful accident occurred, which might have been attended with dreadful consequences. We relate it in his own words. "I put down by me a fine opera-glass I had been using, but without sufficient precaution, as, having touched it inadvertently, it instantly rolled down the almost perpendicular declivity, to my no small regret and *astonishment*." That a fine opera-glass should roll down *an almost perpendicular declivity*, might indeed well excite Mr. Hogg's surprise. To him Owen Glendower's feat, in riding *up* "a hill perpendicular," must be no marvel.

Having reached Rome, Mr. H. gives us an account of the wonders of the Eternal City, mingling it occasionally with a few philosophical observations. After describing the Museum Capitolinum, he adds, "I could not help saying to myself as I left the Museum, these indeed are the works of a most refined though different race of men from the present!" It was our traveller's good fortune, during his visit to Rome, to hear a sermon delivered "in an accent something resembling the Scotch," and to witness the Easter festivities. Of Naples we have not many particulars given; and as to the temples at Pæstum, Mr. Hogg thought it useless to visit them, "because Doric temples and porticoes are all so much alike that it is easy to form a correct idea of their appearance from modern imitations of them." The remainder of our traveller's adventures do not possess sufficient interest to justify us in detailing them.

Travels in the Republic of Colombia, in the Years 1822 and 1823. By G. Mollien. Translated from the French. 8vo.

The admirable account given by Capt. Hall of the South Americans renders the narratives of other travellers comparatively dull and uninteresting. In one respect, however, the present volume has the advantage, in the detailed descriptions of many parts of the country, with which it was not in Captain H.'s power to make himself acquainted. But M. Mollien has not the lively pen of our English traveller. His style is more sober and narrative, less relieved with anecdote and less illustrated with observation. Nor does he take so favourable a view of the character of the South Americans, who are, if we mistake not, a much more powerful and energetic people than he imagines them to be. His work, however, contains a great deal of information of various kinds with regard to the present state of Colombia, and cannot fail, therefore, to be generally interesting. The following is M. Mollien's account of the palace of the deputies and the other public buildings at Bogota.

"The place dignified with the name of the palace of the deputies is nothing but a large house, situated at the corner of a street, the ground-floor of which is let out in shops for the selling of brandy. The first objects which attract attention upon ascending the staircase, are two Fames painted upon the wall, at the foot of which is this inscription—'No country without laws.' Having gained the inner gallery, the noise which escapes through a small door indicates it to the visitor to be that of the Hall of Assembly. This consists of a long and narrow room, in the middle of which has been erected a wooden balustrade, upon which the spectators lean; for no one is seated but the representatives, who are econonomically placed upon arm-chairs made of polished wood, with leather bottoms, ranged in long rows; within the balustrade, eight chandeliers, glazed windows, and a matting, compose the decorations of the palace of deputies.

"Upon quitting this, it is only necessary to cross the street to enter the palace of the senate, which is, perhaps, still more simple than that of the representatives. The Dominicans having granted this body one of the wings of their convent, it was fitted up in a similar manner to the Hall of the Deputies; the walls are, however, ornamented with emblematical figures. Under one of these, which represents Justice, the ignorant painter has written Policy.

"Thus in the palace there is neither *salle de reception*, hall, nor antichamber; and when the ministers attend to make any communication to one of the chambers, they are obliged to wait upon the staircase till the usher of the house, who is at the same time manager of the theatre, comes to disengage them of their umbrella, and invite them to enter.

"In their places of confinement the Spanish Americans have established a system of excessive indulgence. The prisons are on the ground floor, and the windows are sufficiently low to allow the passers-by to converse with those incarcerated; as to state prisoners, they are treated with greater severity.

"The other public buildings in Bogota are the Mint and the Theatre. The internal arrangements of both are excessively bad; neither of them seems adapted to the objects for which it was intended: it is, however, very surprising to find establishments of this kind in places so far removed from all communication with Europe."

In travelling over the Cordillera, M. Mollien experienced great inconvenience from the cold, for which, in one instance, he found a remedy of a most extraordinary description. "The cold, however," he says, "which I felt did not last all the night, for my host had conceived the singular idea of bringing up a great number of cats, which were trained to place themselves upon the feet of travellers. I had two of them, whose furs kept me very warm!"

The Cabinet of Voyages and Travels, &c. Vol. I. 18mo. 14s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Le Gilblas de la Revolution; ou les Confessions de Laurent Giffard. Par M. Picard. 5 vols. (The Gil Blas of the Revolution; or the Confessions of Laurent Giffard. By M. Picard.)

M. Picard, though an accurate and diligent observer of men and manners, is yet, as a romance writer, far from treading, even *longo intervallo*, in the steps of Sir Walter Scott. The personages that figure in his romances are evidently copied from the life, but they are grouped in so unpicturesque a manner, and the scenes in which they move are traced with such an utter nudity of interest, that the reader is induced to continue the perusal merely for the sake of instruction, and not of amusement. M. Picard's novels have about the same sort of merit as a gallery of portraits by a painter whose only talent consisted in seizing a faithful resemblance, but whose pencil was incapable of communicating magic of colouring or grace of attitude. In this point of view, the Gilblas of the Revolution is a remarkable production. Its delineations bear the impress of truth and reality—not an every day merit in this age of exaggeration. Giffard, the hero of M. Picard, is a *garcon perruquier*, to whom we are introduced at the commencement of the French Revolution. Possessed of a simple, insinuating and enterprising character, he is present either as actor or spectator in most of the singular scenes that marked that memorable era. Unbarthened by any opinions of his own, he adopts, with most cameleon-like complaisance, those of the persons with whom it is his interest to stand well for the moment. He figures alternately as an aristocrat and a *sans culotte*, an emigré and a terrorist—he in fact most religiously fulfils the precept of the apostle, being "all things to all men." By means of so versatile a personage as this, the author has been enabled to sketch the physiognomy, both private and public, of those composing the various parties that then fought for precedence, and successively devoured each other. This task he has executed with scrupulous exactitude and impartial truth, so that his work may be considered as offering a valuable record of the state of society during the memorable twenty-five years that intervened between the reigns of Louis XVI. and Louis XVIII. With M. Mignet's admirable history of the principal events of the French Revolution, and M. Picard's novel, which traces their influence upon the various classes of society, one may form a most just and satisfactory idea of one of the most singular periods in the annals of the world.

Guerre des Chouans et des Vendéens contre la Republique Française. Vols. 1 and 2. (The War of the Vendéans and Chouans with the French Republic.)

This publication will run to eight or ten volumes. The Ultra party in France have long been and still are anxious to find in the Vendean War a *pendant* to Napoleon's German and Italian campaigns; but the military men, who took part in these latter scenes, refuse to recognize in Charrete and the peasant Cathelineau any higher talents than those common to the ordinary generals of brigade of Napoleon, who distinguished themselves in affairs of the advanced guard. The Government is imprudent enough to encourage the immortalizing (if possible) these heroes of the civil war, in their blind obedience to the Jesuits, forgetting that at Rome a triumph was never decreed for victories gained in the civil wars. From these causes, public attention being attracted to the subject, a bookseller has thought, and with reason, that the moment was a favourable one to publish an impartial history of the military transactions in *La Vendee*, written by retired officers who were spectators of the scenes they describe. *La Vendee*, before the Revolution, was in a state of comparative barbarism, having preserved in almost their primitive rudeness the manners and feelings of the fourteenth century. The priests and nobles exercised so unbounded a sway, not only over the persons, but the minds of the peasantry, that, although the Revolution was decidedly favourable to the lower classes, yet the peasants of *La Vendee* fought with desperation, thinking that they were fighting in their own cause against the soldiers of the republic. Napoleon, to humanize them a little, had the country traversed by two great roads, intersecting each other at right angles. The result of which has been, that although *La Vendee* is not as yet as civilized as Alsace or Franche Comté, yet it is nearly on a par with the Nivernois, the Bourbonnais, and other provinces in the interior of France.

Statistique du Department de l'Herault. Par M. Creuzé de Lessé. In 4to. avec Carte. (Statistics of the Department of Herault. By M. Creuzé de Lessé, &c.)

This book is written with great care, and is evidently the result of long and accurate research. The rage to get themselves talked of at Paris, is so great amongst the eighty-six prefects, who tremble on opening each number of the *Moniteur*, fearing to read their own dismissal, that from henceforward for some years, these worthy clients of the ministry will endeavour to furnish the public with a good description of the departments over which they are placed. The tempting picture of the fine department of which Montpellier is the capital, drawn by M. Creuzé de Lessé, if generally known in England, would be sufficient to induce numbers of persons having an income of 200*l*. a year to hie thither and luxuriate for the rest of their lives. At Montpellier, a single man who has 3000 francs a year (120*l*.) is perfectly at his ease, whilst those who have 5000 francs (200*l*.) are considered rich, and may, if so inclined, find opportunities of marrying themselves most advantageously. As a practical proof of the extreme cheapness of living in that part of the country, take the following items, extracted from the budget of a lieutenant-colonel now resident at Toulouse. For a good sleeping-room, one franc a day; breakfast, consisting of two dishes, wine &c. one franc; dinner, three courses, two francs; coffee, six sous; and all this in the midst of the Gascons, the gayest people on the face of the earth. To these inducements are to be added a fine climate, a serene sky, and good drinkable wine at four sous a bottle.

Bataille; Brochure de 80 Pages. Par le Lieutenant-General Lamarque. (Bataille, a Pamphlet of Eighty Pages. By Lieutenant-General Lamarque.)

Those who have read (and who has not read?) the "Memorial of Saint-Helena," the most useful book that has appeared in Europe within the last twenty years, must recollect, that in the course of that work, Napoleon made honourable mention of three or four generals, whom he had intended to raise to the rank of marshal. General Lamarque, the writer of the pamphlet now before us, was one of the number. It therefore may not be unacceptable to those who take an interest in military affairs, to point out to them a discussion upon those subjects, by a general signalized for his abilities by so competent a judge as Napoleon.

Mémoires sur la Vie de l'Abbé Barthelemi écrits par lui-meme. 1 vol. 8vo. (A Memoir upon the Life of the Abbé Barthelemi, written by himself.)

These are the Memoirs of the author of the Voyage of the young Anacharsis in Greece, the courtier priest, and the friend of the Duchess de Choiseul. The life of this learned personage is calculated to excite but a very feeble degree of interest. His conduct was too strongly tinctured with cant to merit the sympathy of posterity. But as his picture of Ancient Greece, though without life or truth of colouring, has made his name known all over Europe, and as a taste for autobiography is the prevailing one of the day, we have thought it right not to let this specimen pass without at least announcing it. Strange to say, that the excellent history of Greece by Mr. Mitford is scarcely known on the Continent, whilst the mediocre romance of Barthelemi is familiar to all Europe. Such and so great are the advantages of well-employed cant.

Oposcules Poetiques de Carnot. 1 vol. (Poetical Opuscules of Carnot.)

Were it not for the French Revolution, Carnot, who had been so largely gifted with the talents necessary to a great war-minister, would probably have never been known to the world but as an unsuccessful rhymester. Carnot was probably the most virtuous character amongst the men of eminent talents, whom that great upturning of society brought to light. The interest inspired by such a man has extended itself to those of his productions which had better have been left in obscurity; for his poetry belongs to the insipid school of Dorat, which flourished towards the year 1780, and was only remarkable for its affected sentiments and finical graces, equally nerveless and colourless. As, however, it is a matter of curious speculation, to see how the strong and rough intellect of Carnot accommodates itself to the frivolous *convenances* and meretricious graces of a rhyming epistle, the book is worth looking into.

Le Père et la Fille, Roman. 1 vol. (The Father and Daughter, a Romance.)

This little unpretending volume is not unworthy of notice; the incidents are natural, and developed in such a manner as to awaken considerable interest and emotion. The author, M. Artaud, a professor in one of the colleges, has just been dismissed from his place for having *trop d'esprit* and too little suppleness of opinion. He is at present engaged upon an important historical work, which will necessarily draw down the pious indignation of the bishop of Hermopolis, who is at present the literary pacha of France. The system followed in this country at present with regard to men of letters, is either to purchase those who are willing to sell themselves, or to persecute those who are found incorruptible. When the latter complain of this injustice, the unblushing answer is, "It is your own fault; you refused the terms offered you."

Wahrheit und Dichtung Sammlung Schweizerischer Sprüchworter, &c. — (Truth and Fiction: a Collection of Swiss Proverbs, &c. By M. Kirchhofer, Minister at Stein. Zurich, 1824.)

This little work, which has cost much labour to the compiler, is curious as connected with the character of the nation to which it belongs. There are in all about four thousand proverbs, divided into eight classes, namely, history, religion and morality, domestic economy, trade, education, military affairs, personal and social relations, and miscellaneous subjects, particularly animals and rural economy. A dissertation on Proverbs in general, and a glossary of old words and idioms, is also given. The compiler has not been so nice in choice, as anxious to preserve fidelity of character for those who make men their study. The work only comprehends the Swiss and German dialects, and has taken no notice of the cantons in which French and Italian are the prevailing languages, so that, in reality, it comprises the Proverbs of only a portion of the country; but as far as it goes it is unquestionably valuable.

Saggio Fisiologico sulla Facoltà di Sentire, &c. (A Physiological Essay on the Thinking Faculty of Men, &c. By the Chevalier Tomasia. Bergamo, 1823.)

The opinion of the Chevalier Tomasia is, that the knowledge of the analysis and physical constitution of men contributes much to the explanation of the thinking faculty. He follows the steps of Cabanis and Tracy; giving first a sketch of the bodily organs, and above all of those which aid the thinking faculty. He examines the different degrees of vivacity, of memory, and of the correspondence of the organs that furnish the capacity of thinking, of internal sensations, of instinct, and of intellect in general, regarding the last as the source of sensibility. Finally, the reciprocal influences of the exterior senses, of the internal senses, and of the brain; of the different intensity of sensations relative to the difference of their sources; of a problem to solve, namely, if the passions have their seat in the brain; of some important laws in the faculty of thinking, considered in common habits, in sleep, or in dreaming. This author seems to have impressed more liberty of observation on his discussions than confidence in the truth of his conjectures, which will not please real philosophers. The Chevalier, however, is to be praised for his researches as far as regards nicety of observation and analysis, and for having endeavoured to collect the most evident phenomena which accompany or constitute the mysteries of sensibility and understanding.

LITERARY REPORT.

It appears that the celebrated MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH has written the Memoirs of her own Life, and that they are immediately to be given to the public.

A Work assuming the form and fashion of a Novel, and called "Tremaine, or the Man of Refinement," is announced for publication, and is reported to be written by a friend, both public and private, of the late Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL.

We understand that a Poem, in six cantos, by Lord PORCHESTER, is preparing for publication. The scene of this production is laid in the south of Spain; the period is a few years before the fall of Grenada.

Dr LYALL announces for publication early in January, in two 8vo volumes, Travels in Russia, the Krimea, the Caucasus, and Georgia.

The Second Volume of Mr. WIFFEN's Translation of Tasso, which was destroyed at the late fire at Mr. Moyes's, is again at press, and will make its appearance in the same style of embellishment as the first volume, in May or April next.

A New Comedy.—Among the Dramatic Novelties to be produced during the present season at Covent-garden is a Comedy, in five acts, by the Earl of GLENGALL. The scene will be laid in high life, which the Noble Author may be expected to pourtray with more than usual fidelity.

A Supplemental Volume to Pope's Correspondence, from Original Manuscripts, is in a forward state.

Memoirs of Moses Mendelsohn, the Jewish Philosopher, including the Correspondence between him and Lavater on the Christian Religion, is announced for next month.

Thoughts on the Police of England; with Observations on the prevention of Crime and the disposal of Criminals, will be shortly published.

The Sixth Volume is about to appear of Baron Humboldt's "Personal Narrative of Travels in the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent."

A Volume entitled Literæ Sacræ is now in the press, which will contain a Comparison between the doctrine of Moral Philosophy and Scriptural Christianity, in a Series of Letters.

The forthcoming Volume of the "Annual Biography and Obituary" will comprise, among other Memoirs that will be read with painful interest, those of Lord Erskine, Mr. Belzoni, Joseph Marryatt, Esq. Admiral Russell, Rev. Thomas Maurice, T. E. Bowdich, Esq. Lord Byron, the Marquis of Tichfield, Charles Grant, Esq. Sir Edward Buller, &c.

In the press, Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of King James I. with Sketches of the most distinguished personages, and the state of Society in Holland and Germany, during the 17th century, by Miss BENGER.

Early in January will be published, Part I. of a New Topographical Work, entitled Delineations of Gloucestershire; being Views of the principal Seats of Nobility and Gentry, and other objects of prominent interest in that county, with historical and descriptive Notices. The drawings to be made and the plates engraved by Messrs. Storer, the historical notices by J. N. Brewer, Esq.

A complete edition of the Works of the late Dr. Baillie, with an Account of his Life, collected from the most authentic sources, will speedily be published by Mr. WARDROP.

Preparing for the press, A Treatise on Gout, Pathological, Therapeutical, and Practical; in which an attempt is made to elucidate and establish the nature and causes of that disorder, and to deduce definite and correct principles of Treatment, for its prevention and cure, consonant with just pathological views and confirmed by observation and experience. By A. RENNIE, Esq. Surgeon.

In the press, A Manual of Classical Bibliography, in 2 thick octavos, comprising a copious detail of the various editions; translations into the English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and, occasionally, other languages; commentaries and works critical and illustrative of the Greek and Latin Classics; by J. W. Moss, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

A Journal of Science is, we are informed, about to be published in Dublin, under the title of The Dublin Philosophical Journal and Scientific Review. The first Number will appear in the beginning of March, and be continued every half year.

In the Press.—A Voyage performed in the years 1822-23-24; containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea to the 74th Degree of Latitude: and a Visit to Terra del Fuego, with a particular Account of the Inhabitants. To which will be added much useful information in the Coasting Navigation of Cape Horn, and the adjacent Lands, with Charts of Harbours, &c. By JAMES WEDDELL, Esq. In 1 vol. 8vo.

"Tales of Fault and Feeling," In three vols. 12mo. by the Author of "Zeal and Experience."

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Nov. 1	37	57	29,58	stat.	Nov. 16	30	51	30,10	29,90
2	47	61	29,66	29,49	17	47	56	29,77	29,50
3	39	52	29,70	29,76	18	56	46	29,33	29,60
4	38	47	29,70	29,74	19	51	40	29,70	29,60
5	36	46	29,67	29,80	20	50	37	29,50	29,30
6	24	43	29,94	30,00	21	52	43	29,40	stat.
7	49	60	29,89	stat.	22	37	48	29,34	29,20
8	49	58	29,60	29,69	23	38	51	28,50	28,60
9	50	46	29,86	29,93	24	52	41	28,90	29,04
10	42	57	29,89	29,70	25	37	49	29,20	29,45
11	49	58	29,75	29,70	26	40	34	29,57	29,60
12	39	51	29,82	30,10	27	29	46	29,60	29,75
13	37	57	30,00	29,60	28	32	55	29,60	29,36
14	51	40	29,49	29,53	29	51	42	29,15	29,40
15	48	37	29,80	30,00	30	37	54	29,45	29,15

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE excess of moisture throughout the autumn has proved very injurious to agricultural pursuits in general, but more particularly to that portion of it which embraces the immediate preparation for the next year's crop of wheat.

A considerable breadth of land still remains unseeded, and must necessarily stand over for spring sowing; and much also that has been sown will probably require to be ploughed up in consequence of the deficiency of plant, arising from the circumstance of the grain having rotted in the ground, independent of the farther mischief which a moist season usually produces by the accumulation and depredation of the slug; nevertheless, upon the more elevated and favoured soils, the plant exhibits a more healthy appearance, although it frequently happens, that an autumn like the one which we have experienced, precedes a year of barrenness and sterility. The turnip crop has suffered materially from moisture, and there is some reason to apprehend that cattle food will be scarce towards the spring of the year; and in consequence of the prevalence of such an opinion, artificial food has experienced an advance in price within the last two months nearly equal to one-third of its former value; hay has also participated in the rise, and meets with ready purchasers. Swedish turnips are less affected than those of the white-loaf variety; and as a considerable breadth of that valuable root is now annually cultivated, and an unusual quantity of mangel-wurzel is stored for spring use, it is to be premised that no actual scarcity will be felt, although it may have the effect of forcing an undue proportion of meat upon the market in the early spring months, and thereby prove injurious to the interest of the grazier. Perhaps of all the sufferers by the late untoward season, the flock-master has the greatest reason to complain: the rot amongst the sheep has been very extensive and fatally destructive, and the loss otherwise sustained by the inundation of the low lands has made a frightful chasm in their number. The price of grain, we apprehend, is likely to remain steady, although a temporary depression has recently been experienced, owing to a considerable supply having been suddenly thrown upon the market by the arrival of vessels whose passage had been obstructed by boisterous weather and contrary winds. But as the grower is happily no longer compelled to submit to a sacrifice to enable him to meet the demands of a Christmas audit, a counterpoise will speedily be effected by a limited delivery at the barn door. Indeed the price of grain (of barley more particularly) has been such as to prove a stimulus to expedite the transfer from the hands of the farmer to those of the merchant, and a considerable portion of the whole crop has already found its way to the granaries of the latter.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Nov. 13th, 65s 1d—20th, 65s 8d—27th, 64s 9d—Dec. 4th, 66s 9d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2s	4d	to	3s	8d
Mutton	3	0	to	4	0
Veal	3	4	to	5	0
Pork	3	4	to	5	4
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Potatoes, 3*l* 10s to 4*l* 10s pr. ton. Yorkshire Kidneys, 4*l* 10s to 5*l* do

Ware	0	0	to	0	0
Middlings	0	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Old Hay, 90s to 105s—Inf. New, 63s to 85s—Clover, 105s to 120s—Inf. New, 84s to 100s---Straw, 36s to 42s.

St. James's.—Hay, 67s to 110s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 75s to 115s—Straw, 36s to 48s

Whitechapel.—Clover, 80s to 120s—Hay, 65s to 100s—Straw, 36s to 42s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Reduced were on the 23d ult. 94⅞ ¼; Three and a half per Cent. Reduced, 101 100⅞; Long Annuities, 22 1/16; India Bonds, 91 92 pm.; 2d Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 52 54 pm.; ditto, small, 48 pm.; 1½ Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 49 55 pm.; ditto, 500*l*. 50 54; ditto, small, 55 52; Consols for the Account, 95¼ ⅞.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, December 24, 1824.

TITLE of general interest has occurred in the state of our market within the present month. In colonial produce, the transactions have been almost exclusively confined to our home consumption, and have therefore been comparatively limited. Our trade in manufactured goods has of late not improved. Notwithstanding the increase of production in that branch of commerce, by the aid of superior machinery and the opening of extensive new markets for sale, shipments to the West or East have since some time yielded but losses, owing to a marked disproportion between the actual wants of, and supplies to, those markets. This state of things is, however, gradually correcting itself; and in proportion as we shall become more and more acquainted with the real wants of some of our new customers, it may be supposed that we shall be able to derive the full benefit of such experience. The Stock Market has continued very animated, and a further important rise of all South-American securities, in consequence of the improving prosperity of the cause of independence in that quarter of the globe, must be particularly noticed.

Arrived at the close of another year, we cannot but lament again the late increase, to an almost incalculable degree, of schemes to delude the public into presumed profitable employment of capital. This system of jobbing, now so generally followed, cannot be lasting, and must ultimately prove ruinous to many. For the present it tends not only to counteract, in a great degree, the liberal facilities granted by Government for the encouragement of substantial trade, but also to affect seriously the value of real property,—to check all branches of industry generally, as also the laudable spirit of enterprise in private individuals.

Colonial produce has, in the course of this year, fluctuated but inconsiderably, coffee alone excepted; and indigo is the only article that has experienced a permanent rise.

SUGAR has rather improved in value this month, in consequence of the disastrous event which happened lately to the city of St. Petersburg, whereby upwards of 5000 tons of Havannah have been destroyed, and the white sort has been paid at 40s. to 41s. Although it cannot be denied, that the production of sugar is extending, it is generally supposed that the article will improve a little towards the spring, from a multiplicity of various causes. The imports into London have been this year 130,600 tons; and in 1823, 123,600. Exports in 1824, 15,360 tons; and in 1823, 12,560. Taken for home use this year, 113,300, and last year 144,950. The present stock, compared with that of last year, is 36,500 against 36,500 tons. The foregoing comprises Muscovado and clayed sugars only: of refined, our export trade continues to fall off. With the exception of the Hans Towns and the Levant, they are now as good as prohibited all over the European continent.

COFFEE.—Prices rose in the course of this month from 3 to 4, but have since declined nearly as much. St. Domingo, 58 to 59. The finer qualities of Jamaica and Demarara, having become somewhat scarce, are in request from 88 to 102—the good to fine middling. As the cultivation of coffee is rapidly on the increase, prospects are not favourable for this article. The advices from the Colonies agree, that the

crops of the present year will be to the full extent of the last, and are computed at about 100,000 tons, including 14,000 tons in Havannah, 13,000 in St. Domingo, 16,000 in Brazils, 15,000 tons in Java, 18,000 tons in the British colonies, &c.—The imports in London, during this year, were 17,800 tons, having amounted to the very same quantity last year; the exports 15,500 tons against 12,700. The present stock does not vary from that of a year ago, being 7100 tons of all sorts.

COTTON.—The imports this year into the kingdom are 526,000 bags, being 135,000 bags less than last year. The present stock is estimated at 260,000 bales: at the expiration of 1823, it was about 75,000 bags more, which present deficiency bears almost wholly on the North American sorts. The advices from the United States as to a material failure of the crop there, are fully confirmed; and although heavy supplies are expected from Egypt, prices here and at Liverpool have risen within this month from ½d. to ⅝d. per lb. and are expected still higher, as there appears a still increasing speculative demand. Our quotations are, for Georgia, 9d. to 10½d.; Pernambuco, 12d. to 13d.; Surate, 5¾d. to 7¾d.; Bengal, 5½d. to 7d.; Egypt, 9½d. to 10½d.

INDIGO.—A further important rise of this article has been the result of the unfavourable accounts and short supplies this year from India. The imports this year were but 13,500 chests, or 7000 chests less than last year. The stock of 12,000 chests at the end of 1824, is now reduced to 9300 chests.

RICE.—The late inundations in many parts of Germany, by which the crops of winter vegetables were destroyed, draws now attention to the article; and notwithstanding an increase in our stock, prices are advancing. Carolina, 20s. to 23s.; Bengal, 17s. to 20s.

HIDES of Buenos-Ayres, ox and cow.—Our stock is trifling; prices nominal, from 8d. to 11d. per lb.

SPICES have lately varied much, in consequence of a speculative demand. Black pepper has risen about ½d.; white pepper from 15d. to 4s. 6d. Nutmegs from 2s. 7d. up to 5s. 6d. per lb. &c.

RUM and Spirits without variation.

TRAIN OIL.—Prices have again declined, as the Fishery in Davis's Straits has proved favourable. The results are, this year, by 31 ships from Greenland, 1969 tons, and 111 ships from Davis's Straits, 7713 tons. In 1823, 52 ships from Greenland, 3920 tons, and 62 ships from Davis's Straits, 12,900 tons. In 1822, 60 ships from Greenland, 4200 tons, and 53 ships from Davis's Straits, 4500 tons.

GREENLAND WHALE OIL is now obtainable at 26*l.* on board, in Hull.

TALLOW has considerably advanced in price—yellow candles 97s. to 98s. per cwt.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM NOV. 17 TO DEC. 14, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed. The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Moorfields, cabinet-maker (Arnott, West-street
Antrobus, J. Manchester, grocer (Houghton
Archer, J. Gun-street, factor (Arnott, West-street
Arrowsmith, S. Salford, innkeeper (Redhead, Manchester
Aubrey, H. H. W. Edgware-road, wine merchant (Howard, Cook's-court
Ball, P. Mevagissey, merchant (Coode and Sons, St. Austell
Banks, R. Paddington street, tailor (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand
Banks, J. and Garrod, W. Beccles, linen-drapers (Copeman, Shedgrove
Biggs, H. and J. Blandford Forum (Tilleard, Old Jewry
Bond, C. Gravesend, victualler (Saunders and Co. Upper Thames-street
Brown, J. Exeter, coach-maker (Bratton
Browne, J. H. Clapham, linen-draper (Jones, Size-lane
Buncombe, R. Wells-street, potatoe-dealer (Birket and Taylor
Burslem, T. Abchurch-lane, wine-merchant (Farris, Surrey-street
Chambers, L. Newcastle-on-Tyne, spirit-merchant (Seymour, Newcastle
Clarke, H. Waterloo-road, coal-merchant (Dickens, Queen street, Cheapside
Cooke, G. Manchester, grocer (Makinson
Coppard, J. sen. Mitcham, drug-grinder (Gregson, Lincoln's Inn
Couchman, S. Throgmorton-street, printer (Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel court
Craddock, A. Albany-road, carpenter (Brooking, Lombard-street
Crossley, J. Holborn-bridge, cheesemonger (Walker and Co. Basinghall-street
Daniel, J. Bedminster, carpenter (Taylor, Bristol
Davenport, H. Heywood, grocer (Baker, Rochdale
Dinsdale, G. Richmond, York, grocer (Peacock, Bedale
Donsberry, R. Bell-lane, London, mustard-maker (Birket and Co. Cloak-lane
Ellis, A. Hackney, carpenter (Ashley and Goodman, Tokenhouse Yard
Faircloth, W. and Tuck, W. Great Tower-street, wine-merchants (Young and Gilbert, Mark-lane
Flaherty, T. Bath, tailor (Hale, Bath
France, T. Crompton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner (Hampson, Manchester
Freeman, J. Reading, coach proprietor (Smith, Reading
Fuller, J. Bedford-place, slater (Baddeley, Leman-street
Garner, W. Margate, bookseller (Sheppard and Co. Cloak-lane
Giblett, J. Frome Selwood, clothier (Miller
Gledhill, J. Halifax, merchant (Stead, Halifax
Grayburn, W. Nottingham, draper (Payne, Nottingham
Greening, W. Hampstead, carpenter (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte-street
Grimble, J. Norwich, tailor (Sewell and Co.
Grinswood, R. Rochester, draper (Gates and Hardwick, Cateaton-street
Gwynne, W. Denton, dealer (Sharp, Upper North place, Gray's Inn-road
Hart, A. Manchester, dealer (Ainsworth and Crossley
Houghton, P. and S. P. Skinner-street, leather sellers
Howell, J. Piccadilly, linen-drapers (Jones, Size-lane
Hudson, T. Whitehaven, mercer (Adamson
Hutfam, C. Garford-street, ship-chandler (Steel and Nicol
Hulme, J. Chorlton-row, Lancashire, victualler (Cresswell, Manchester
Hyatt, W. Dorset street, upholsterer (Harvey and Willson, Lincoln's Inn

Jackson, C. Barbican, hatter (Templar, John-street
Jackson, H. W. and Beaumont, W. W. Great Eastcheap (Ashly and Goodman, Tokenhouse-yard
James, H. J. Cannon-street, stationer (Williams, Bond-court
Jenkins, W. Christchurch, plumber (Rowden, Christchurch
Johnson, W. Bedfordbury, draper (Smith, Basinghall-street
Kite, J. and Best, B. Macclesfield Wharf, New North Road, wharfinger (Young and Nottings, St. Martin's-court, Poultry
Lawson, J. Nottingham, hosier (Percy
Levy, J. Smith's buildings, feather-merchant (Reynell and Ogle, Austin Friars
Lewin, B. Mansell-street, coal-merchant (Spyer, Bartholomew-lane
Lingford, T. Sloane street, draper (Gates and Hardwick
Lomas, G. Burslem, pawnbroker (Ward
Lunn, E. and G. Halifax, chymists (Holroyde
Mason, G. Northampton, timber-merchant (Patten, Hatton Garden
May, N. Albion Terrace, Stepney, builder (Huchison, Crown-court
Metz, S. Southampton-street, bill-broker (Hinrich and Stafford, Buckingham-street
Morris, T. Oswestry, mercer (Minshull and Sabine
O'Hare, J. Chepstow, grocer (Pallin, Bristol
Parker, W. William-street, Hampstead road, builder (Parton, Bow Churchyard
Phene, W. jun. Fleet street, confectioner (Wood, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Phillips, J. Bedford-street, money-scrivener (A'Becket, Golden square
Pickman, J. Shoreditch, grocer (Robinson, Walbrook
Pocock, W. Layton, cabinet-maker (Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-street
Powell, W. Upper North Place, Gray's Inn-road (Dodd, Caroline-street
Radford, S. Chiswell-street, victualler (Martineau and Mitton, Carey-street
Radham, J. Clifton, cabinet-maker (Hinton, Bristol
Rice, G. Regent Circus, tailor (Tanner, New Basinghall-street
Richards, S. Bristol, shoemaker (Hinton
Richards, J. Wolverhampton, miller (Wood
Rimmer, J. and J. Liverpool, provision-dealers (Gregory
Roberts, J. High Holborn, corn-dealer (Ford, Great Queen-street
Rolfes, W. G. Fenchurch-street, broker (Dennet and Co. King's Arms Yard
Sanders, W. Wood-street, riband manufacturer (Sheppard and Co. Cloak-lane
Seward, J. G. Blandford Forum, cooper (Crabb
Shaw, T. Southampton, wine-merchant (Willis and Co. Tokenhouse-yard
Sidford, G. sen. Bath, linen-draper (Hollings
Sims, C. Crown-court, merchant (Hind and Cotterell
Smith, T. Heaton Norris, and Yates, J. New Mills, iron-founders (Kershaw, Manchester
Starkey, W. Lower Road, Deptford, butcher (Young and Gilbert
Stimson, G. Brighton, carpenter (Faithfull
Stevens, W. Alphington, builder (Kingdon and Coun, Colyton
Styring, C. jun. Sheffield, shawl-manufacturer (Brookfield
Temple, W. H. Sowerby, wine-merchant (Sanderson, Stockton-on-Tees
Thomas, J. Piccadilly, draper (Beavan, Clifford street
Thomas, J. Liverpool, merchant (Bulmer
Thompson, C. F. Wood-street, silk-manufacturer (Bean, Dyer's buildings
Townsend, J. R. Minories, hat-manufacturer (Clabon, Mark-lane
Wagstaff, T. Bristol, wharfinger (Langles, Bristol
Walker, J. Bishopsgate-street, hardwareman (Mills, New North-street, Red Lion-square
Weaver, T. Abingdon, linen-draper (Wilson, Manchester
Welch, J. Princes street, Lambeth, japan-leather manufacturer (Watts, Dean-street, Southwark
Williams, J. Kentish Town, coach-master (Stevens and Wood, St. Thomas Apostle
Willis, W. Sol's-row, spirit-rectifier (Mahony, Chancery-chambers
Wilson, P. Gibson-street, Lambeth Marsh, carpenter (R. and J. Patten, Hatton Garden
Wragg, T. Ave Maria-lane, brewer (Stevenson, Great Carter-lane
Wynne, G. Stafford, shoe-maker (Keens

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Aitkin, grocer and spirit-dealer, Hawick
J. and A. Mitchel, merchants, Kilmarnock
H. Swinton, merchant, Grangemouth
J. Milne, merchant, Gallowgate, Glasgow
J. Mackenzie, cattle-dealer, Ladbeg, Sutherland
P. Marshal and Co. merchants, Glasgow

DIVIDENDS.

ABBOT, A. Liverpool, Dec. 28
Armstrong, J. Bristol, Dec. 17
Atkinson, W. Clement's-lane, Dec. 18
Atkinson, T. Ludgate-hill, Jan. 4
Austin, R. J. Rotherhithe, Jan. 8
Bailey, J. Liverpool, Dec. 15
Bainbridge, J. Queen-street, Jan. 8
Banks, J. Leeds, Jan. 4
Bannester, B. Southend, Jan. 4
Barton, W. St. Saviour's Churchyard, Jan. 11
Becher, C. C. Lothbury, Dec. 4 11
Bennett, G. and J. Little Eccleston, Dec. 14
Benson, J. Lancaster, merchant, Jan. 14
Bethell, T. Poole, Dec. 20
Blackbond, G. Gnosall, Dec. 14
Bolton, W. and T. Banbury, Jan 5
Bowmer, J. Golthe, Jan 20
Brammall, T. & Sons, Sheffield, Dec. 20
Bramley, J. Halifax, Jan. 5
Browne, G. H. John-street, Dec. 4. 11. 18
Brown, C. Dundee, Jan. 4
Brown, G. Bridge-road, Lambeth, Nov. 27
Brown, S. & Scott, T. H. St. Mary-at-Hill, Dec. 18
Broughall, R. Little Ness, Dec. 16
Buchanan, D. Smith, S. M. & Ashley, F. Jan. 11
Burmester, J. W. & Vidal, C. I. New London street, Dec. 18
Campbell, D. Harper, B. & Baillie, A. Old Jewry, Jan. 4
Carver, J. & Pect, W. Basinghall street, Jan. 15
Carver, J. Lancing, Dec. 24
Cary, J. Raquet court, Dec. 18
Chandler, J. Sandwich, Jan. 4
Cleghorn, W. Ratcliffe Highway, Dec. 11. 18
Coles, W. Mincing lane, Dec. 18
Cookson, J. Leeds, Dec 20
Cossart, J. J. & P. Clement's lane, Dec. 11
Davis, T. Minories, Dec. 18
Dicks, J. London street, carpenter, Jan. 4
Drake, J. Lewisham, Dec. 21
Edwards, M. Rochester, Jan. 4
Edwards, T. Alton, Dec. 22
Emery, J. Rosamond street, Dec. 7
Enoch, J. Birmingham, Dec. 14
Eveleigh, F. Launceston, Dec. 28
Falkner, F. Manchester, Dec. 15, Jan. 7
Forsaith, S. Shoreditch, Dec. 18
Gale, E. Newgate Market, Dec. 21
Gibson, J. Liverpool, Dec. 11
Gibson, J. & Foster, S. Wardrobe place, Dec. 21
Goulder, C. Dilham, Dec. 6 27
Gower, T. Weathersfield, Dec. 23
Grange, J. Piccadilly, Dec. 18
Greaves, J. Sheffield, Dec. 15
Griffiths, A. Swansea, Dec. 22
Hewitt, T. Carlisle, Dec. 22
Holland, H. L. Birmingham, Dec. 28
Honeysett, W. Dalston, Dec. 18
Houlden, R. Southwark, Jan. 18
Humphreys, W. Nunney, Dec. 28
Hunt, G. Leicester square, Dec. 28
Jones, C. Welshpool, Dec. 22
Jones, E. & Norris, J. Budge row, Dec. 18
Kershaw, J. & W. Halifax, Jan. 5
Kirby, T. Bethnal Green road, Jan. 15
Lansley, W. Andover, Dec. 20
Large, J. Maiden Bradley, Dec. 15
Lawton, J. Dob Cross, Dec. 30
Lewis, J. Bristol, Dec. 28
Lewis, T. C. & Bevan, C. High Holborn, Jan. 4
Lingard, J. Manchester, Jan. 8
Lloyd, W. sen. & Lloyd, W. jun. Lower Thames street, Dec. 18
Lovegrove, R. Arborfield, Jan. 4
Lush, J. & W. High Holborn, Dec. 18
Lyne, J. & C. Finsbury square, Jan. 15
Mann, W. Thompson, Dec. 18
Matthews, M. & Hopkins, J. Rochester, Jan. 4
Maxwell, J. Boston, Jan. 15
Mayor, C. Somerset street, Dec. 28
Meacher, T. Newport Pagnell, Dec. 30
Mortimer, J. sen. Cleckheaton, Jan. 7
Murray, W. Pall Mall, Jan. 15
Nantes, H. Warnford court, Dec. 14
Norris, T. White Hart Yard, Dec. 18
Noyes, J. Tooley street, Dec. 18
Orme, J. sen. and jun. & R. Nottingham, silversmiths, Jan. 25
Parker, J. Liverpool, Dec. 14
Payn, T. & J. D. Catcaton street
Peers, J. Liverpool, Dec. 30
Pelham, J. sen. Chart, Dec. 18
Piercy, J. & Saunders, R. Birmingham, Jan. 7
Prosser, J. Abergavenny, Jan 3
Reid, T. High Holborn, Dec 21
Richardson, W. Horncastle, Dec.
Ridsdale, F. & Hamilton, W. Finsbury place, Jan. 4
Robertson, J. Old Broad street, Dec. 18
Rucker, S. Old South street, Jan. 8
Salmon, S. Regent street, Jan. 15
Sandison, W. Cork street, Dec. 14
Scarrow, T. & J. Carlisle, Dec. 22
Simpson, R. Crown court, Jan. 4
Sharpus, R. Davies street, Dec. 28
Sheath, A. Sheath, C. & J. Boston, Dec. 23
Slaney, M. A. Shiffnal, Dec 23
Smallwood, T. Drayton in Hales, Dec. 24
Soudé, W. Whitchurch, Dec. 18
Squire, L. Earth, Dec. 28
Sumner, T. Preston, Dec. 23
Symonds, N. W. Crutched Friars, Jan. 1
Teulon, T. Warrington, Dec. 11
Thurtell, J. Bradwell, Dec 18
Tollett, Plymouth Dock, Dec. 14 19
Townsend, E. Maiden lane, Dec 18
Tupman, J. Great Russel street, Dec. 18
Von Harten, G. East India Chambers, Jan. 8
Wakeman, T. Fleet market, Jan. 4
Waterhouse, J. & Green, J. Ropemaker street, Dec. 18
Weaver, E. Bristol, Dec. 22
Whiteside, P. Fisher, H. & Hastie, T. Whitehaven, Dec. 31
Wilkes, J. sen. West House, Dec. 18
Willcocks, T. Bath, Dec. 15
Williams, L. Fenchurch street, Jan. 11
Wilson, M. Newcastle on Tyne, Dec. 29
Wiltshire, J. Wootton Bassett, Dec. 15
Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, Dec. 18
Windeatt, T. Berry Pomeroy, Jan. 6
Wood, W. Smith, T. & R. & Stein, J. Workington, Dec. 11
Woollis, J. Woolwich, Dec 18

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Executions. — In October, Joseph Howard was executed at the Old Bailey, for highway robbery; and Henry Fauntleroy for forgery. The latter on the 30th, and alone. He met the sentence of the sanguinary law of forgery with firmness and decency. His forgeries were, perhaps, more extensive than those of any preceding sufferer; and a claim for mercy under the existing law, whatever that law might be, could not reasonably exist. The crowd of persons who attended his execution, from motives of curiosity, was said to consist of nearly 100,000, a great number of whom were of the female sex! The forgeries by which this great criminal obtained the sale of stock at the Bank of England, were the following: — De la Place 11,150*l.* 3 per Cent. Consols; E. W. Young, 5,000*l.* Consols; Gen. Young, 6,000*l.* Consols; Frances Young, 5,000*l.* Consols; H. Kelly, 6,000*l.* Consols; Lady Nelson, 11,995*l.* Consols; Earl of Ossory, 7,000*l.* 4 per Cents.; W. Bowen, 9,400*l.* 4 per Cts.; — Parkins, 4,000*l.* Consols. Sums were also placed to the names of Mrs. Pelham, Lady Aboyne, W. R. and H. Fauntleroy, and Elizabeth Fauntleroy. All the sums were added together, and the sum total, 120,000*l.* appeared at the foot of this list, and was found in the prisoner's handwriting. The statement was followed by this declaration:—"In order to keep up the credit of our house, I have forged powers of attorney for the above sums and parties, and sold out to the amount here stated, and without the knowledge of my partners. I kept up the payment of the dividends, but made no entries of such payments in our books. The Bank began first to refuse to discount our acceptances, and to destroy the credit of our house; the Bank shall smart for it." In his defence, he read a paper stating, that on his joining the firm in 1807, he found the concern deeply involved in consequence of building speculations. The House remained in embarrassment until 1810, and then it experienced an overwhelming loss from the failure of another house, for which concern they had accepted and discounted bills to the amount of 170,000*l.* In 1814, 15, and 16, the firm was called upon, in consequence of the speculations in building, to produce 100,000*l.* In the year 1819 the most responsible of the partners died; and the embarrassments of the house were increased by being called upon to refund his capital. During all this time the house was without resources, except those for which he was now responsible. He received no relief from his partners. Two had overdrawn 100,000*l.* He kept two establishments, on a very moderate scale. He never embezzled one shilling. (Having finished reading the paper, he sat down, and wept with much agitation.)

The Columbus.—This vessel has arrived in the river from America. The shape of the ship closely approximates to a coffin; but, on the whole, she was a good sea-boat. She was laden with deals, logs, masts, &c. so that the only danger to be apprehended was getting water-logged, or going to pieces. She was lightly rigged for a vessel of her dimensions, and by all accounts sailed well. Her dimensions, contrasted with those of his Majesty's ship Nelson, one of our largest first-rates, are as follow:

Columbus.	
Extreme length - - - -	feet 301 0 in.
——— breadth - - - - - -	50 0
Depth of hold - - - - - -	30 0
Tonnage admeasured - - -	3796 tons.

Nelson.	
Length on range of lower deck	205 0
Extreme breadth - - - -	53 8
Depth of hold - - - - - -	24 0
Tonnage admeasured - - -	2617 tons.

The 'Commerce de Marseilles,' taken at Toulon, was 2747, and the largest American ships of the line are 2640 tons.

Quay on the Thames.—At a meeting of the committee lately appointed for the purpose of taking into their consideration the plan proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Trench, for making a quay on the north bank of the river Thames at London, it was resolved to carry the undertaking into effect. 611,000*l.* is considered an adequate sum, which is to be subscribed in 100*l.* shares.

London Mechanics' Institution. — The first stone of a building for a theatre, to deliver lectures, was laid in November last, in Southampton-buildings. A vast number of the members were assembled, and soon after Dr. Birkbeck, the President, by whom the stone was to be laid, accompanied by the other officers of the Institution who were to assist in the ceremony, arrived and proceeded to its performance.

The officers advanced in procession to the place where the stone was to be laid, the Building Committee walking first, next the Vice-Presidents, and next to them the President, Dr. Birkbeck; immediately after whom followed Mr. Blake, the Honorary Secretary of the Institution, bearing the Book of the Laws on a cushion, and supported by Alderman Key, the Treasurer. The stone contains the following inscription, with the names of all

the officers of the Institution: — "This Stone, the First of the Lecture Room, was laid on the Second of December 1824, being the First Anniversary of the Establishment of The London Mechanics' Institution, by George Birkbeck, M.D. President, in the presence of the following Officers of the Institution:—Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Auditors, John Martineau, Esq. Professor Millington, John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D. Robert M'William, Esq." After which, the President addressed the auditors. The building will contain about 1200 persons.

Hyde Park. — Amongst the improvements in the metropolitan parks, a carriage drive is now making, with spacious footpaths, from Cumberland-gate at the top of Oxford-street, to the door at Kensington gardens at the N.E. corner; which door, heretofore, was not, like the other entrances, accessible by carriages.

New Prison.—At the late Westminster General Quarter Sessions, a consultation was held among several of the Magistrates, when they came to the determination of having a new and more spacious prison built, in lieu of the present place of confinement, called Tothill-fields Bridewell.

Anti-Slavery Society. — A short time since an application was made at the Mansion-house relative to the manumission of two Slaves in the West Indies. In the accounts of what passed on that occasion there are some inaccuracies. The tax on the manumission of a Slave at Barbadoes is 50*l.* Barbadoes currency, or about 37*l.* sterling. In the year 1801 the tax was raised to 200*l.* for each man, and 300*l.* for each woman, but in 1816 it was reduced again to 50*l.* In some of the Colonies no such tax is imposed. In others a tax is still levied, but *in no case* does it rise higher than about 50*l.* sterling. The Anti-Slavery Society do not hold out any expectation that it would employ its funds in defraying the expense attending deeds of manumission in this country.

New Era. — The first export of wool from England for two centuries took place in the course of December: fifty bags of a coarse quality were exported to the United States of America. It will be remembered that the export of wool has been prohibited for two hundred years in England, till the last session of Parliament, when a bill was brought forward allowing the export of wool on the payment of a duty of one penny per pound: under the new Act the export has taken place.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Edward Chaplin, A.M. was elected by the Benchers of Gray's-inn, Morning Reader and Evening Preacher to their Hon. Society.—The Rev. J. Brasse, B.D. Vicar of Aysgarth, Yorkshire, to the Vicarage of Stotfold, Beds.; and the Rev. E. B. Elliott, M.A. to the Vicarage of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire.—The Rev. P. N. Shuttleworth, D.D. to the Rectory of Foxley, Wilts, void by the death of the Rev. William Morris. — The Rev. L. Clarke, to the Vicarage of Downton, Wilts, *vice* the Rev. Thomas Lear, resigned.—The Rev. T. H. Elwin, M.A. to the Rectory of Bradfield St. Clare, Suffolk, vacant by the resignation and on the presentation of the Rev. Robert Davers.—The Rev. William Birkett, A.M. to the Vicarage of Southtawton, Devonshire, void by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Freake.—The Rev. Hugh Owen, to the Perpetual Curacy of Great Redisham, Suffolk.—The Rev. J. Fellowes, A.M. to the Rectory of Beighton, Norfolk.—The Rev. A. Asgill Colville, M.A. presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Perpetual Curacy of Market Harborough.—The Rev. Dr. Butcher, Minister of the Chapel Royal at Brighton, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Marchioness of Hastings.—The Rev. T. Newsome, Rector of Shenley in Hertfordshire, to hold by dispensation, from the great seal, the Vicarage of Tottenham High Cross.—The Rev. Joseph Bardgett, M.A. to the Vicarage of Broughton, Yorkshire.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS.

G. Bosanquet, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid; and H. S. Fox, esq. to the same office at Turin.—Capt. A. Y. Dundas Arbuthnot, to be one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber.

Viscount Granville, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty.

Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, K.B. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.

Married.]—Wm. Wood, esq. of Peale Lodge, to Anne Aston, youngest daughter of Dr. Key.—At Fulham, the Rev. Chas. Wesley, of Brompton-square, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John S. Kelson, esq.—Mr. J. H. Coe, of Walworth, to Sophia, third daughter of the late James Edwards, esq. — At Mary-le-bone, the Rev. William Barlow, M.A. to Louisa, second daughter of the late Robert Jones Adeane, esq.—At St. Pancras Church, F. Wood, esq. to Miss Farrar. — At Mary-le-bone New Church, the Hon. Captain Cathcart to Lady Georgiana Greville.—Edmund Robert Daniel, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Louisa Catherine, fourth daughter of Henry Peters, esq —At St. Mildreds in the Poultry, Mr. J. Weatherley, jun. to

Anne, second daughter of Mr. John Jerram.—At the church of St. Peter-le-Poor, Thomas Tilt, jun. esq. to Miss Caroline Edwards.—At St. Clement's Church, William Hunter, esq. to Catherine Mary, only daughter of Thomas Webbe, esq.—Marshall Robinson, of the Middle Temple, esq. to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of H. Stapylton, of Norton, esq.—At St. Olave's, Southwark, R. Dunglison, M. D. to Harriet, second daughter of John Leadam, esq.—At Hampton, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, to Charlotte Selina, second daughter of R. Moore, esq.—John Propert, esq. Duke-street, Portland-place, to Julia Anne, only daughter of Robert Ross, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, E.C. Hartopp, esq. to the Hon. Mary Jane Eden.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, H. Hyde, esq. of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place, to Miss Louisa Bryant.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, G.A. Sheppard, esq. of Calcutta, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Dr. Shearman.—Capt. B. Soper, to Hester, only daughter of R. K. Watts, esq.—Mr. C. Roberts, Bishopsgate, to Miss Maria Mary Young.—R. Walters, esq. of Lincoln's-inn fields, to C. D. Hayward.—Mr. C. Horncastle, of Southampton-street, to Julia Augusta, youngest daughter of the late George Burge, esq.—T. H. Key, esq. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late R. Troward, esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, P. M'Pherson, esq. to Caroline Maria, eldest daughter of E. Barnette, esq.—Mr. H. Willis, of Blackman-street, Southwark, to Mary, youngest daughter of William Harland, esq.—Mr. G. E. Cook, of Hammersmith, to Eliza Crozier, only daughter of Richard Taylor, esq.—Mr. J. M. Robeson, of York-street, to Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. Chapman.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. W. Terrington, esq. of Edmonton, to Mary Goff, eldest daughter of John Blunt, esq.—At Croydon, F. Barclay, esq. Clapham Common, to Esther, third daughter of W. F. Reynolds, esq.—W. P. Hamond, esq. of Hailey Park, Surrey, to Margaret, relict of Robert Nicholson, esq.

Died.]—At his house in the Regent's Park, the Right Hon. Lord Hawke.—At Westbourne-green, Dr. Stephen Pellet.—At his house, Camberwell, Mr. William Piper.—At Banstead-place, Surrey, Miss Lucy Motteux, the last surviving daughter of the late John Motteux, esq.—Anne, the wife of Mr. Balaam, of Clapham.—At Chertsey, Mrs. Joseph Sparrow.—Mrs. Mary Ward, widow of Mr. Jas. Ward, late of Ewell, Surrey.—Augustin Sayer, esq. father of Dr. Sayer, of Harley-street.—At Clapham Common, Mrs. Crowder.—Anne, the wife of Joseph Hockley, of Guildford, esq.—At Gibraltar-row, Newington Butts, Mr. George Norris.—At Ham, Surrey, Frances, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir John Sutton, K. C. B.—At his house, at Leatherhead, in Surrey, Henry Reynell, esq.—Dr. A.P. Buchan, late of Percy-street.—At Esher, Surrey, Lucy, widow of the late Mr. W. Wiggett.—At Barnes, Surrey, Mrs. A. Sprigg.—Mrs. Eustace, relict of the late General Eustace.—The Right Hon. Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford.—At his house in Curzon-street, Mr. William Coleman.—Mr. E. Garrard, of Fish-street hill.—Mr. James Davies, of Park-street, Islington.—At Hampton, Middlesex, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hemming.—In Marsham-street, Westminster, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Hickey, esq.—James Curtis, esq. Fleet-street.—In Russell-square, Nathaniel Winter, esq.—Mrs. S. Beasley, of Great Surrey-street.—Mr. John Brown, of St. Paul's Church-yard.—William Cottee, esq. of Beaumont-place.—At his house, Prospect-place, Paddington, William Bramwell, esq.—Mrs. Pooley, of Cannon-street.—At his house in Kennington-lane, Mary Anne, the wife of Mr. Wright.—In Hatton-garden, Daniel Eliason, esq.—In Hatton-garden, Mr. C. Innes, of Fleet-street.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

SIR J. D'OYLY.

At Kandy, Ceylon, on the 25th of May, of remittent fever, caught on an official tour in the Seven Korles, the Hon. Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. a member of his Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and Resident and First Commissioner of Government in the Kandyan Provinces. His remains were removed from his late residence in the Palace for interment in the burial ground of the garrison on the morning of the 26th inst. at seven o'clock, the troops of the garrison lining the road from the Palace to the burial-ground.

To all in Ceylon, says the "Ceylon Gazette," and every one in any way connected with this Island, no eulogium on the character of Sir John D'Oyly is necessary; and to those unacquainted with the deceased, language must fail in conveying an adequate idea of his worth as a man and merit as a public servant. His

talents and acquirements were of the first order; and little doubt will be entertained on this head, when it is known that before he quitted Westminster he was particularly distinguished by the friendship of the late learned head of the school, Dr. Vincent, with whom we have heard he maintained a correspondence till the death of the Rev. Doctor. The honourable and high feelings which were conspicuous in Sir John D'Oyly's character, combined with an amiable gentleness of disposition, naturally produced a courteousness of manner which made his society much more desired by all who were acquainted with him, than his laborious zeal in the execution of his public duties would allow of their enjoying it; while the esteem and admiration of his countrymen and friends were fully shared by the natives of every part of Ceylon in which his official functions had been displayed, and towards whom authority was always exercised by the deceased with such strict and patient justice, tempered with attention to all their wants, and a general charitableness of disposition, that their regret, as evinced by the numbers of all ranks in and about Kandy, who spontaneously attended the funeral, and loudly lamented the loss they had sustained, we fully believe to be unfeigned and sincere. The merits and exertions of Sir John D'Oyly as a public servant, and principally as connected with the addition to His Majesty's dominions of the larger part of this Island, have, our readers well know, been duly appreciated by the highest authorities. His Majesty's approbation was first conveyed in the despatch from the Secretary of State to Sir Robert Brownrigg, published by the Government here on the 1st of June 1816, in the following words:—"I am also commanded particularly to express the sense which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent entertains of the conduct and services of Mr. D'Oyly upon the late occasion. To his intelligence in conducting the negotiations, first with the Kandyan Government, and latterly with the Adikars and others who opposed it; to his indefatigable activity in procuring information, and in directing the military detachments, the complete success of the enterprise is principally owing; and His Royal Highness avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity of expressing how greatly he appreciates, not only Mr. D'Oyly's later services, but those which he has at former periods, by his attention to the Kandyan Department, rendered to the Colony and his country." His Majesty's approval thus expressed was afterwards followed by the elevation of the deceased to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, on the 27th July 1821. This title becomes extinct, as Sir John died without heirs, never having been married.

SIR C. PULLER.

About five weeks after his arrival at Calcutta, East Indies, Sir C. Puller, late of the Oxford Circuit, Chief Justice of Bengal. Sir Christopher Puller was a scholar of high attainments: in his boyhood he gained early distinction by his proficiency at Eton College, of which he was one of the many illustrious ornaments; from this school high character followed him, and kept pace with his career at the University of Oxford, where, as a member of Christ Church, he gained high academical honours, and established a reputation for morality, integrity, industry, and ability, which he sustained throughout his meritorious life. He became first known to the public as the joint reporter with his friend Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, of cases decided in the Courts of Common Pleas, the Exchequer Chamber, and the House of Lords. This was before he was called to the bar, and during his pupilage under Mr. Justice Bayley. The superior merit of his reports has uniformly been acknowledged, as well from the Bench as from the Bar. For many years he had maintained a high rank as an Advocate in the Court of King's Bench, and on the Oxford circuit, and of late had become King's Counsel, and one of the leaders of the circuit. His professional course in England was such as justified his friends in the expectation that he would in due time be called to the bench there. Of such expectations he must be supposed to have been in some degree conscious; yet he did not hesitate to forego them, in the hope of being useful upon a more extended sphere in India. As soon as he had been appointed to the highest station which his Sovereign had selected him to fill in this country, he set about acquiring knowledge of the history, laws, customs, and languages of India; and he pursued his inquiries with so much perseverance and discrimination, that he soon laid a foundation for the more extended research which his residence in this country would have opened to him. His great object and aim was to be useful in India, to aid the great work of disseminating knowledge and religious instruction, and to preserve and continue to the millions who look up to this Government for protection, the benefits of British jurisprudence. Bishop Heber, in his primary charge at Calcutta, May 27th, 1824, noticed his death in the following terms: "A few days only are gone, since, with animation in his benevolent

countenance, he expressed to me his gratitude to God for the many blessings which he had received, and his desire to dedicate to him, through Jesus Christ, a large portion of his time, his means, and his influence. A few hours only are passed, since those good resolutions are gone thither, where they are best known and appreciated by a gracious God, whom he had served from his youth, and who, when the noon of his life had scarcely begun to decline, saw fit to call him to his recompense and his repose."

R. C. DALLAS, ESQ.

At Havre, aged 70, R. C. Dallas, Esq. He had acquired a respectable rank as a man of letters. His History of the Maroon War, which appeared about the year 1797, was much esteemed for the simplicity of its narration, and the authenticity of its details. He was also the author of several novels, which, though not the first in that branch of composition, are entitled to a praise not always due to the first, that of softening without corrupting the heart. He was a religious man; in private and domestic intercourse cheerful, pleasing, and unaffected. He was followed to the grave by the British Consul, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of the place. His last work was the "Recollections of Lord Byron."

REV. R. C. MATURIN.

In Ireland, Oct. 30, after a protracted illness, the Rev. R. C. Maturin, M. A. curate of St. Peter's, Dublin. He was undoubtedly a man of genius, though it manifested itself, even in his most successful efforts, more in the play of imagination, than in the refinements of a correct taste or the coherency of intellectual power. His conduct and deportment as a man corresponded with his character as an author. Both were strongly marked with the same affectation and eccentricity; the same mixture of folly and inspiration—or perhaps we ought rather to have said possession: for there was a sort of bewilderingness even in the brightest sallies, whether in his intercourse with mankind or with the muse. Before the tragedy of Bertram was produced at Drury-lane Theatre, and received with such distinguished approbation, Mr. Maturin was the humble, unknown, and unnoticed curate of St. Peter's, Dublin; from which he derived a stated income of £70, or at the utmost £100, per annum. In the same unostentatious corner of the prodigal Church Establishment of Ireland he died. Mr. Maturin, however, was at no period entirely dependent upon the emoluments of his curacy. He had published one or two novels; and he besides prepared a few young gentlemen to pass the entrance examinations of Trinity College, who for that purpose resided with him in his house, York-street, Dublin. But, notwithstanding these resources, Mr. Maturin's aspirations surpassed them; and, like men of talent in general, whose purses are mostly disproportionate to their desires, he was constantly beset with difficulties. The curate of St. Peter's was exceedingly vain both of his person and accomplishments; and as his income would not allow him to attract attention by the splendour of his dress and manners, he seldom failed to do so by their singularity. Mr. Maturin was tall, slender, but well-proportioned, and, on the whole, a good figure, which he took care to display in a well-made black coat, tightly buttoned, and some odd light-coloured stocking-web pantaloons, surmounted in winter by a coat of prodigious dimensions, gracefully thrown on, so as not to obscure the symmetry it affected to protect. The Rev. Gentleman sang and danced, and prided himself on performing the movements and evolutions of the quadrille, certainly equal to any other divine of the Established Church, if not to any private lay gentleman of the three kingdoms. It often happened, too, that Mr. Maturin either laboured under an attack of gout, or met with some accident, which compelled the use of a slipper or a bandage, on one foot or one leg, and by an unaccountable congruity of mischances, he was uniformly compelled on these occasions to appear in the public thoroughfares of Dublin, where the melancholy spectacle of a beautiful limb in pain never failed to excite the sighs and sympathies of all the interesting persons who passed, as well as to prompt their curiosity to make audible remarks or inquiries respecting the possessor. The effect upon a person of this temperament of the unexpected success of Bertram, led to some untoward consequences. The profits of the representation, and the copyright of that tragedy, exceeded, perhaps, one thousand pounds, while the praises bestowed upon its author by critics of all classes, convinced Mr. Maturin that he had only to sit down and concoct any number of plays he pleased, each yielding him a pecuniary return, at least equal to the first. Unfortunately the brightest hopes of genius are often the most fallacious, and so it proved in the present instance. A few months produced a second tragedy, which failed, and with it faded away the dreams of prosperity, in which the author of Bertram indulged. Time enabled Mr. Maturin gradually to extricate himself from embarrassments, occasioned by the failure of his hopes;

and having thus had the wings of his ambition somewhat shortened, he in future pursued a safer flight. His eccentricities, however, remained in their former vigour, and in the coteries of Lady Morgan, or the romantic solitudes of Wicklow, the vain oddities of the curate of St. Peter's continued as remarkable as during the height of his tragic triumphs. Of late years his pen was chiefly employed on works of romance, in which he evinced great powers of imagination and fecundity of language, with evident and lamentable carelessness in the application of both. He wrote rather for money than for fame, and drew a considerable revenue from the sale of his productions.

E. JOHNSON, ESQ.

In Gerrard-street, Soho, Oct. 6, aged 72, Edward Johnson, esq. comptroller of the Two-penny Post-office. Throughout the whole of public or private life it would perhaps have been difficult to find a more useful character than the late Mr. Johnson. In selecting the objects of his beneficence, he always exercised so cautious a discrimination, that he scarcely ever conferred a service on one who was not deserving of it; and he never held out a promise that was not realised. His domestic arrangements were at all times marked by a warm-hearted and elegant hospitality, which doubly endeared him to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. But all these amiable qualities were trifling when compared to the services which he conferred on the public in his situation of comptroller of the Two-penny Post-office, the revenue of which, by his sole exertions and arrangements, increased to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds annually, while a most important accommodation was afforded to the public by the rapid facility which his plans have, during the last thirty years, afforded to general correspondence. Mr. Johnson had been 46 years in the service of the public; and to his indefatigable exertions the inland office is indebted for its present admirable arrangements. During the period in which he was comptroller, not one public complaint was ever brought against the department under his immediate superintendence; and so anxious was he to benefit the revenue and perfect the system of his adoption, that it is known he sacrificed his own interest to the public good, as he had determined never to solicit an increase to his very moderate salary till he had accomplished his "daily hopes, his nightly prayers"—that of raising the proceeds of his department to its present astonishing and unprecedented revenue. His remains were removed, Oct. 12, to the burying-ground at Paddington, followed by a train of friends anxious to pay a last sad tribute to his memory.

MR. WM. WINDHAM SADLER.

Mr. Sadler, who met his death by falling from his balloon near Chester, was named Windham, from his godfather, the celebrated statesman, who once ascended with his father in a balloon; and was the son of a second wife. He had made thirty successful ascents, and was particularly distinguished by his daring intrepidity in being the only individual who, in a balloon, ever crossed the Irish Channel. He ascended from Dublin, and alighted on the coast of Wales. As a chemist and civil engineer, Mr. Sadler possessed talents of no ordinary cast; and he was some years ago employed by the first Gas Company which was established in Liverpool, and contributed to the advancement of that establishment when in its infancy. On leaving that service, Mr. S. from his enterprising spirit and his uniform success in many perilous aerial voyages, was induced to devote himself more closely to the hazardous pursuit of aerostation; gratifying the inhabitants of Liverpool and neighbourhood by his frequent, bold, and well-managed ascents. Of his skill and presence of mind, under circumstances most threatening to human life, thousands have borne testimony, as well as the intrepid adventurers who have been the companions of his excursions. He almost uniformly alighted without sustaining the slightest personal injury, after voyages of astonishing rapidity and altitude; and the same balloon from which he met his death, has, uninjured, borne him aloft in his trips for several years past. He had acquired, indeed, facilities in managing the unwieldy bulk of his floating carriage, which even inspired the otherwise timid to adventure their lives under his pilotage. The fatal catastrophe, therefore, which has terminated his existence, can but be deemed one of those accidents which sometimes defy the foresight of the most skilful and wary. It had been Mr. Sadler's constant practice to address a letter to Mrs. S. on the eve of his departure on any voyage, and to carry the letter with him. He sometimes wrote to her during the period of his ascent. Upon this occasion, a letter was found upon his person, which was immediately despatched to Mrs. Sadler. The body was removed to Liverpool, Mrs. S. accompanying the hearse a considerable part of the way. It passed through Bolton, at the request of the committee who had superintended the preparations for the ascent, and was attended by a large procession. At Wigan similar marks of re-

spect were shown to the corpse. At the funeral, there were present upwards of 4000 individuals, who testified their respect to the memory of their unfortunate townsman by accompanying his remains to the grave. By his death science was deprived of a persevering and devoted professor, whose studies in the properties and appliances of gases, and in other branches of chemistry, promised to supply important facts to the speculative philosopher. Mr. Sadler, some time ago, as a more solid reliance for the benefit of his family than the precarious life of an aeronaut could supply, formed, in Hanover-street, Liverpool, a handsome establishment of warm, medicated, and vapour baths. In private life Mr. Sadler was warm-hearted, gentle, and unassuming; and by his cheerful and agreeable manners he had endeared himself to a large circle of respectable acquaintances, who, on occasions of his ascent, never failed warmly to interest themselves in his behalf. His success as an aeronaut, it is believed, urged him, in hopes of meliorating the condition of his family, to pursue his dangerous expeditions with more frequency than prudence might have suggested; and at a precarious season of equinoctial winds he made his ascent.

LIEUT. WILLIAM BROWN.

At his house in Windsor Castle, Nov. 7, aged 88, Lieut. William Brown, on the retired list of the late Royal Invalids, and one of his Majesty's Poor Knights of Windsor. He was born at Northampton, in September 1736. Early in the seven years' war he received a wound when serving in Germany as a volunteer in the 20th regiment of foot, in consequence of which he suffered amputation of his leg; notwithstanding this privation he was actively employed in America during the whole of the revolutionary war, and was present at the siege of Charlestown, had charge of a post at Bermuda, was in various actions, and was eight times wounded, two of which were very severe. He returned to England after the peace of 1783, with the charge of invalids; the garrison battalion to which he belonged, having been reduced, he was appointed, by his own request, to the invalids at Sheerness; he was subsequently placed on the retired list, and went to reside at Huntley, in Aberdeenshire, where he married; and about ten years since, his Majesty, in addition to his other military allowances, and in consideration of his long and zealous services, was graciously pleased to appoint him one of his Poor Knights of Windsor. Lieut. Brown was a man of extraordinary genius, constantly employing himself in mechanical pursuits, and many of his inventions evinced considerable ingenuity. He expressed a particular desire to be interred as near that part of St. George's Chapel as circumstances would admit, where the remains of his old friend and patron Sir Henry Clinton are deposited, which was accordingly done. He was enthusiastically attached to freemasonry, the highest order of which he attained. He was generally known, and had numerous and respectable friends, to whom it is presumed the foregoing particulars may not prove uninteresting.

EDWARD PEART, ESQ. M. D.

Lately at Butterwick, near Gainsborough, aged 68, Edward Peart, Esq. M. D. formerly a physician at Knightsbridge, who has distinguished himself by his singular opinions on electricity. He published "The Generation of Animal Heat investigated, 1788," 8vo.; "On the Elementary Principles of Nature, 1789," 8vo.; "On Electricity, with occasional Observations on Magnetism, 1791," 8vo.; "On the Properties of Matter, the Principles of Chemistry, on the Nature and Construction of Aeriform Fluids, 1792," 8vo; "On Electric Atmospheres, in which the Absurdity of the Doctrine of Positive and Negative Electricity is proved, 1793," 8vo.; "The Anti-phlogistic Doctrine of Lavoisier, critically examined and demonstratively confuted, 1795," 8vo.; "On the Composition and Properties of Water, 1796," 8vo.; "Physiology, or an attempt to explain the Functions and Laws of the Nervous System, 1798," 8vo.; "Practical Information on St. Anthony's Fire, and on Erythematous Affections in general, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on Inflammation of the Bowels, and Strangulated Rupture, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on the malignant Scarlet Fever, and Sore Throat, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Disorders in general, proceeding from Inflammations of a similar Nature, 1802," 8vo.; "On the Consumption of the Lungs, 1803," 8vo. Many years ago, says the "Gentleman's Magazine," he was engaged in a controversy with Mr. Read, of Knightsbridge, on the subject of electricity. In all his writings he adhered to a philosophy of his own; contriving and modifying with much ingenuity, three simple elementary substances, one solid and two fluid, so as to account for all possible phenomena. There is more ingenuity than solidity in his principles.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Shefford, T. Sandys, esq. to Miss J. Long.

Died.] At Woburn, Mrs. Redman—Mr. R. Everitt, of Westoning, 94—At Cranfield Rectory, Miss Hobson—At Standon, Mrs. Eames—At Westoning, Mr. R. Everitt.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At the Bridge Villa, Maidenhead, Mrs. Brocas—At Windsor, Mrs. Fowler—C. Knight, esq. 74—Mrs. M. Egelstone—Mr. George Griesbach, aged 67, late master of the Queen's band at Windsor Castle. Mr. Griesbach also belonged to the band of musicians attached to the Court of Hanover. He was sent from Germany at the age of 22, by his late Majesty's orders, to form a part of the band which the Queen wished to have near her person. His musical knowledge was then extensive; but his late Majesty kindly placed him under the tuition of the celebrated Cramer, to acquire proficiency as a violinist, on which instrument he became a distinguished performer. He was finally appointed master of the Queen's band, and retained this situation till its dissolution after the death of the Queen.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Emberton, near Olney, Mr. T. Foster—At Little Marlow, Sir T. F. Freemantle, bart. to Miss L. E. Nugent—Mr. J. Parsons, of Horton, to Miss A. Wilkinson—P. Box, jun. esq. of Buckingham, to Miss M. Rose—At Great Marlow, T. R. Barker, esq. to Miss E. J. Cocks.

Died.] At Lavendon, Mr. W. Holmes—At Stony Stratford, Mr. T. Day—At Amersham. Mrs. Montague, 92—At Hedgerley Court, Mrs. Morgan.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. S. B. Aldred to Miss M. Cory—J. Hildyard, esq. to Miss J. Townsend—Mr. Theakstone, of Newmarket, to Miss H. Arnull.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Saunders—Miss F. Jennings, 86—Mr. Lambert—Mrs. Busher—Mrs. Sadd—Mr. W. Metcalf—Mr. J. Anderson—Mrs. Groves—Mr. J. L. Gregson—At Clenchwarton, Mrs. M. Goddard—At Little Eversden, the Rev. P. Heaton.

CHESHIRE.

The subscription in Stockport towards carrying into effect the projected Canal from Marple, through Macclesfield and Congleton to Lawton, amounts to nearly the whole sum set apart by the Macclesfield Committee to be subscribed for by that town and neighbourhood. By this line of canal, conveyance from Stockport to London will be shortened full thirty-eight miles; the same distance will be saved for the whole of the populous district of Hyde and Ashton-under-Line; a direct and nearer line by almost the same distance will be opened for all goods coming from Yorkshire, down the Huddersfield Canal; and the towns of Macclesfield and Congleton will have a canal conveyance not only with London and all the South of England, but with Stockport, Manchester, and all the North.

Married.] Mr. J. Crowder, of Wicham, to Miss S. Swindells—J. Marsland, esq. to Miss H. Heginbotham, of Stockport—At Everton, Mr. J. M. Henderson to Miss E. Worrall—At Chester, Mr. Oakes to Miss Bickley—Mr. J. Roberts to Miss C. Williams—At Davenham, J. Broadhurst, esq. to Miss A. Dutton.

Died.] At Chester, Miss M. A. B. Brown—Mrs. Barrett—Mr. Truss—Mr. G. C. Watson—Miss Parry—R. Williams, esq.—Mr. Boucher—M. Travis, esq.—At Middlewich, Mr. R. Whillett—At Stockport, Mr. T. Thompson—Mrs. Shuttleworth—At Edgerley House, Mrs. Sykes.

CORNWALL.

On the iron-bound coasts of Cornwall, exposed to the whole sweep of the Atlantic, the late storm was dreadfully severe. They were strewed with wrecks, and the industrious fishermen particularly at Polperro have suffered almost beyond the power of reparation. Subscriptions have been commenced to relieve them, and their brethren in Devon and Dorset, throughout the Western countries.

Married.] At St. Austell, Mr. P. Keam to Miss E. Geach—Mr. J. Burrows to Miss M. Gilbert—At Liskeard, Mr. N. Body to Miss E. Bond—At Gwennap, Dr. Moore to Miss E. Williams—At St. Enoder, J. Bamfield, esq. to Miss M. Manuel—At Truro, Capt. Hawkins, R. N. to Mrs. Floyd—At Paul, near Penzance, Mr. C. Goldsmith to Miss M. E. Tregurtha.

Died.] At Coomb's Head, Stokeclimsland, Mr. W. Hart, 100—At East Looe, J. Keast, esq.—At Lestwithiel, Mr. W. Phelp—Miss Fortescue—At Padstow, Mr. J. Hawke—At Fowey, J. Kimber, esq.—At Germoe, Capt. T. Carter—At Carclew, Sir W. Lemon, bart. 76.

CUMBERLAND.

The suggested Newcastle and Carlisle Canal will cost 888,000*l.*; length, 64 miles and a half; amount of both rise and fall, 814 feet; number of Locks, 117; length of Locks, 78 feet; width, 18 feet 6 inches; depth of water, 9 feet. Carlisle to Solway Frith (finished) cost upwards of 90,000*l.* viz. between 90,000*l.* and 100,000*l.* including warehouses and vacant ground; length, 11 miles and a half; amount of both rise and fall, 62 feet; number of Locks, 8; length of Locks, 78 feet; width, 18 feet 6 inches; depth of water, 9 feet.

Married.] At Arthuret, S. Irving, esq. to Miss E. Sword—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Manson to Miss A. Coates—Mr. J. Gaddes to Miss I. Richardson—Mr. W. Pearson to Miss J. Stewart—Mr. R. Douglas to Miss S. Harrison—Mr. T. Smith to Mrs. M. Harris—Mr. R. Hogg to Miss A. Willson—At Beaumont, Mr. Gale to Miss M. Blamire—At Barton, near Penrith, Mr. Brown to Miss Lamb—At Whitehaven, Capt. Twentyman to Miss H. Lepper.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. R. Donaldson—Mrs. Jollie—Mr. W. Armstrong—Mrs. M. Laurence—Mrs. E. Catterall—At Stanwix, Mrs. M. Hough—At Brampton, Mr. W. Bell—At Penrith, Mrs. M. Allison—Mrs. M. Halfpenny—At Kinniside, Mr. W. Jackson—At Moresby, J. Harrison, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Repton, R. Gilbert, Knt. S. W. to Miss S. Taylor—At Ashover, Mr. G. White to Mrs. Bassett—Mr. S. Harrison, of Derby, to Miss E. Cheetham.

Died.] At Stretton Hall, Mrs. Cave—At Chesterfield, R. Milnes, esq. 77—At Ikeston, Mr. James—At Derby, Mrs. Roughton—Mrs. M. Chadwick.

DEVONSHIRE.

The late great storm committed more devastation on the coast of this county than has been witnessed in the memory of man. The gale came on and raged during the high water of a spring tide, and forced it six feet above its accustomed level; the damage in the port of Plymouth alone was estimated at nearly 200,000*l.* and on every part of the coast losses have been proportionate.

List of vessels building and ordered to be built at Plymouth Dock-yard:—St. George, 120; London, 110; Hindostan, 80; Cerberus, 46; Circe 46; Proserpine, 46; Statira, 46; Tigris, 46; Daphne, 28; Porcupine, 28; Racehorse, 18; Hyacinth, 18; Rolla, 10; Reindeer, 10; Saracen, 10; Savage, 10;

Scorpion, 10; Sealark, 10; Hope and Mutine gun-brigs; Nightingale cutter; Beelzebub, Devastation, and Volcano, bombs.

The trade of Plymouth is greatly on the increase. The receipts of the Customs and Excise are considerably augmented, and the latter are even more productive than at any former period.

Married.] At Drewsteinton, Mr. J. Stoneman to Miss A. Lake—At Pilton, W. Harris, esq. to Miss S. Thome—At Southmolton, W. Nott, esq. to M. Huxtelle—Mr. G. Cole to Miss J. Marsh—At Plymouth, Mr. J. Gidley to Miss R. Williams—Mr. Ireland to Miss J. Toll—At Tavistock, Mr. R. P. Trist to Miss Rowe—At Exeter, Lieut. H. Long to Mrs. Wordsworth—At Clovelly, Mr. R. Pengelly to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Alphington, Mr. F. Turner, 79—At Barnstaple, W. Marshall, esq.—At Bow, Mr. Arscott—At Crediton, Mrs. M. Tucker—At Exeter, Mrs. Cosserat—Miss E. Osborne—At Ashburton, Mrs. Caunter—At Plympton, Miss P. Coad—At Torquay, Miss Medland—At Topsham, Amy Pyne, 109—At Modbury, Mr. King—At Heavitree, Mrs. Rawlins—At Shelston, Mrs. Luke—At Newton Abbott, Mr. P. Gaye—At Great Torrington, Mr. J. Foley—At Teignmouth, Mrs. Longmead, 89.

DORSETSHIRE.

A meeting of the town and subdivision of Sherborne was lately held in the Town-Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting further measures respecting the removal of the Sessions to Dorchester, from the towns at which they have been immemorially held.

Married.] At Yeovil, Mr. J. Rake to Miss M. A. Brooks—Mr. J. Muston, of South Cadbury, to Mrs. Martin—At Sherborne, Mr. J. Withye to Miss M. Stone—At Blandford, Mr. E. Rae to Miss M. Prime.

Died.] At Spettisbury, near Blandford, Miss C. S. Smith—At Poole, Mrs. Pringle—At Milborne Port, Mrs. Plowman—The Rev. J. Toogood, rector of Kingston Magna—At Berwick Farm, Mrs. Bryant—At Shaftesbury, Mrs. J. Thomas, 90—At Langton, near Blandford, Mr. W. Butt.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. W. Davidson to Miss E. Hogget—Mr. R. Storey to Miss I. Meek—Mr. W. Porter to Miss B. Edgar—Mr. C. Beswick to Miss M. A. Kell—At Sunderland, Mr. T. Brown to Miss E. Longstaff—Mr. W. Along to Miss E. Wealand.

Died.] At Northallerton, Mrs. E. Watson—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Kirkley—At Sunderland, Miss E. B. Hay—Mr. W. Sheriff—At Stockton, Mr. A. Maddison—At Darlington, Mr. J. Robson—At Durham, Mrs. Robinson—C. Ebdon, esq.

ESSEX.

Colchester Philosophical Society.—On Wednesday the 3d ult., the Rev. W. Marsh delivered an Essay on Slavery before this Society.—After an introduction on the natural liberty of mankind, and that control of it which is essential to social order, the Lecturer proceeded to a definition of Slavery, and then considered its origin, its modifications in different nations, and its effects.—Besides the members and subscribers to the institution, a large number of visitors who were admitted by tickets to the Lecture, expressed themselves highly gratified by the unexceptionable and truly philosophical manner in which the subject was discussed.

Married.] At Beaumont, Mr. R. Salmon to Miss Green—Mr. J. Salmon, of Great Oakley Lodge, to Miss Barnard—At Chelmsford, J. Peckover to Miss M. Harris—At Great Oakley, Mr. W. Randall to Miss Rayner—At White Notley Church, the Rev. M. G. Dennis to Mrs. Townsend—At Ardleigh, Mr. W. Abbott, jun. to Miss J. Dunningham—At Lexden, G. H. Errington, esq. to Miss F. Mills—J. King, esq. of Forbe House, Plaistow, to Miss H. Smith.

Died.] At Manningtree, Mrs. Nunn—At Great Dunmow, Mrs. A. Mearns, 92—At Wanstead, Mrs. Restall—At Saffron Walden, W. Archer, esq. 93—At Great Yeldham, Major-gen. Rowley—At Purleigh Rectory, Mrs. Walker.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. W. Warner to Miss Hewlett—E. Mutlow, esq. to Miss M. White—At Hawkesbury Church, Mr. D. Parker to Miss S. Bennet—At Mangotsfield, Mr. E. J. Cooke to Miss S. Hobbs—At Corse, Mr. G. R. Hudson to Miss F. Hulls—At Cirencester, Mr. E. Hoare to Miss Cooke—At Prestbury, Mr. Hays to Miss C. Torley—At Newent, the Rev. W. Beale to Miss J. Bishop.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Capt. P. Hunt, R. N.—Capt. T. Stopford, R. N.—Mrs. Kingston—Miss P. Wood—Mr. Gamble—Mr. B. G. Rogers—At Rodborough, Mr. J. Harmer, 93—At Gloucester, Mrs. Davis—Mr. J. Mayler—Miss Rich, 101—At Bristol, the Rev. H. Bevan.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Thruxton, the Rev. C. Dodson to Miss E. Halton—At Clatford, H. Luard, esq. to Miss J. Richards—At Northwood Church, A. Innes, esq. to Miss S. Thorn—At Carisbrook, I. W., Mr. G. Cook to Miss A. Caplen.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. J. White—Mrs. Foster—At Stanbridge, Mr. B. Fifield—At Broughton, Mr. W. Headden—Mr. Tayett, of Easton—T. B. Barrow, esq. of Forton Lodge, near Gosport—J. D. Hutchins, esq. of Penton Lodge—At Mill House, Newport, S. Earle, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Corporation of Hereford, the freedom of that city was given *by purchase* to Mr. Pritchard, tailor, and Spring, the pugilist; at the same time the petitions of T. A. Knight, Esq. President of the Horticultural Society, Walter Wilkins, Esq. of Maeslough, M. P. for Radnorshire, and we believe the Father of the House of Commons, and Mr. Benjamin Lloyd, of Hereford, to be admitted to the freedom upon the same conditions, were rejected. This circumstance has given rise to very angry feelings in that city, and has called from Mr. Knight a severe printed letter.

Married.] At Much Dewchurch, Mr. T. Edwards to Miss H. Hodges—Mr. G. H. Pye, of Ledbury, to Miss H. Pye.

Died.] At Hereford, Miss A. Griffith—At Wareham, near Hereford, Mrs. T. Price—At Ledbury, Mr. T. Thackway.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hitchin, Mr. T. Foster to Miss S. Ward—The Rev. R. Smith, of Little Berkhampstead, to Miss J. Chapman—At Buntingford, Mr. J. Vaughan to Miss E. Edridge.

Died.] At Totteridge Park, Capt. E. Flott—At Barnet, Mr. T. Booth—At Bushey, Mr. J. F. Carter—At St. Alban's, Mrs. Kent—At Bishops Stortford, W. Woodham, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Buckden, Mr. J. Moreton to Miss Etheridge—At St. Ives, the Rev. Mr. Holland to Miss E. Jennings.

Died.] At St. Ive's, Mr. J. Day—At St. Neot's, Mrs. Peppercorn—At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Allen—Miss C. Blake—Mr. H. Rutters.

KENT.

Nearly 80,000*l.* is subscribed on account of the Stour Navigation and Sandwich Harbour Company; and every thing is in a state of forwardness for bringing the Bill early into Parliament.

Among the improvements about to take place in Gravesend and its environs, is a turnpike road from that town to Tunbridge, connecting it with Sussex, and, by means of the Ferry at Tilbury, with Essex and Norfolk.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Barlow, of St. Mary Bredon, Canterbury, to Miss L. Adeane—At Lee, F. Finlayson, esq. to Miss M. A. Finnell—J. Par-

ker, esq. to Miss M. Smith, of Deal—At Charlton, the Rev. R. Lynam to Miss E. Cotsworth—E. Prentis, esq. of Rochester, to Miss S. Combe—J. Hewitt, esq. of Crofton Hall, to Miss A. Horn.

Died.] At Langley Farm, Miss E. Colville—At Canterbury, the Rev. T. Bennett—At Westerham, Sir N. Duckinfield, bart.—At Paul's Cray, Mr. S. Brooker — At Blackheath, H. Goodwyn, esq. formerly an eminent brewer in Wapping. The prodigies of arithmetical calculation which this gentleman performed after his retirement from business owing to almost continual bad health, will signalize his name.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Rowe, of Liverpool, to Mrs. A. Sefton—At Walton Church, near Liverpool, H. Clay, esq. to Miss E. Leigh—At Liverpool, C. W. Clay, esq. to Miss E. Dawson—The Rev. R. Morrison to Miss E. Armstrong—At Preston, the Rev. T. Raven to Miss S. Horrocks—At Rochdale, J. Rudman, esq. to Miss Hincheliffe.

Died.] At Kirkham, E. King, esq.—At Liverpool, the Rev. J. Royle—At Overton, T. Parkinson, esq.—At Manchester, the Rev. J. Ashurst—Mr. R. Barnes, of Newton Lodge.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Loughborough, Mr. Swan to Mrs. Peck—Mr. J. Bennett to Miss M. Miller—At South Kilworth, Mr. Bosworth to Miss M. Ellsar—At Nether Broughton, Mr. T. Parnam to Miss Pack—At Leicester, Mr. J. Clarke to Miss S. Coltman—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. S. Booth to Miss M. Moss.

Died.] At Kegworth, Mr. T. Orton—At Cold Overton, Mrs. Sharpe—At Lockington Hall, Mrs. Story—At Leicester, T. Hall, esq.—Mrs. Payne—At Loughborough, Mr. J. Woodcock.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. J. Nevill to Mrs. S. Ballard—Mr. T. Cash to Mrs. E. Rhoades—Mr. H. Watson to Miss S. Stubley—At Ingham, Mr. G. Fox to Mrs. S. Foster—At Grantham, R. H. Thorpe, esq. to Miss H. Manners—At Spalding, Mr. W. Rowles, jun. to Miss Pawley.

Died.] At Harmston, near Lincoln, Miss A. Hatfield—At Addlethorpe, Miss Davey—At Ingthorpe, Mr. Flintham—At Grantham, Mrs. Stones—At Saxby, the Rev. J. Sharpe—At Lound Hall, T. Faulkner, esq. M. D.—At Stamford, W. Hall, esq.—J. Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] W. Wood, esq. to Miss M. Powell, of Monmouth—Capt. T. Davis, of Chepstow, to Miss C. Parry.

Died.] At Ross, Mrs. Phillips, 79—Lieutenant Simkins, R. N.

NORFOLK.

A Prospectus of a Plan to establish a Museum of Natural History, Antiquities, &c. in Norwich, is in circulation, founded on the resolution of a meeting lately held, of which John Harvey, Esq. was Chairman.—The subjects intended to be illustrated by this collection are, Botany, Zoology, Entomology, Ornithology, Geology, Mineralogy, Conchology; in short, all the branches of Natural History, exotic as well as British; it is also offered as a depository for local Antiquities, Coins, and curious or rare works of Art.

Married.] At Mistley, W. Silke, esq. to Mrs. Harrison—At Lakenham, W. Bragge, esq. to Miss M. Sparrow—F. Holmes, esq. of Gissing, to Miss Drane—At Yarmouth, C. Sayers, esq. to Miss M. A. Steward—At Norwich, A. Taylor, esq. to Miss E. E. Lane—J. Meek, esq. to Mrs. Buller, of Thorpe.

Died.] At North Walsham, W. Forster, esq.—At Ingoldisthorpe, the Rev. W. Davy—At Norwich, Mr. W. Thornton—T. Palmer, esq. of East Dereham—At Erpingham, Lieut. Marsh—At Yarmouth, Capt. M. Batch—Mrs. M. Smith.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Titchmarsh, Mr. C. Knight to Miss E. Ratcliffe—At Weldon, Mr. T. Redshaw to Miss Walter—At Wellingborough, Mr. G. Battams to Miss A. M. Tuck.

Died.] At Ashtead, Lady E. A. Brodrick—At Northampton, Mrs. Spawton—At Harpole, Mr. W. Manning—At the Rectory, Thrapston, Mrs. Maydwell—At Crick, Mr. W. Cooper.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A meeting was held lately at Alnwick, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Mechanics Institution for the instruction and improvement of the operative classes. A committee was appointed to wait on the Duke of Northumberland to request his patronage, to carry the measures into full effect. His Grace, with his wonted liberality, approved of the institution, and became its patron. The Right Hon. Earl Grey has become its president.

Married.] At Hebburn Hall, J. G. Vernon, esq. to Miss Ellison—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Bowness to Miss M. Massey—At North Shields, Mr. J. F. Nicolson to Miss Darley.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. M. Crawford—Mr. J. Bowes—Mrs. A. Robson—W. Harle, esq.—At Morpeth, D. Shafto, esq.—At Hexham, G. Logan, esq. of Edrom—At Berwick, Mrs. Renton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A Literary and Philosophical Society is about to be established at Nottingham, at the head of which are individuals of the first respectability.

Married.] At Sawley, J. Howitt, esq. to Miss C. Lees—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Perkins to Miss E. Scott—G. S. Lynch, esq. to Miss S. J. Hardwick—At Shirland, W. B. Blackwell, esq. to Miss S. B. Bryan.—R. B. Frank, esq. of Winthorpe Hall to Miss C. Curteis.

Died.] At Newark, C. Smart, esq.—At Nottingham, Mrs. H. Austin—Mrs. A. Middleton—Mr. J. Clarke—Mrs. Woodhouse—Mr. A. Band—Mrs. Oldknow—Near Mansfield, C. Stanton, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A Meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed to take Mr. Telford's opinion upon seventeen miles of a proposed new line of road between Oxford and London, to avoid Stoken-church and Dashwood Hills, was held in that city, on the 27th ult., the Earl of Abingdon in the chair. It was resolved that the plan decided upon at the Meeting of the General Committee held at High Wycomb, and since amended by Mr. Telford, should be finally adopted, and the necessary steps taken to prepare an application to Parliament to carry the same into effect.—The above line branches from the present road, near Wheatley Bridge, passing through Thame to High Wycombe.—The highest point of elevation is 337 feet lower than the present road by Stoken-Church, and the surface of the ground over which the new road is intended to be made, is so level, that in few places is the rate of inclination more than one foot in 33, and that only for a very short distance.

Married.] The Rev. A. Grayson to Miss C. Winter, of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. C. W. Fidler—Mr. S. Sidebottom, of Brazenose College—At Woodstock, Mrs. E. Viven.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

At a late audit of the Governors of Oakham and Uppingham Schools, the number of exhibitions of the value of 40*l.* per annum was increased to eight at each school.—At the same audit, John Bennet Godwin, from Oakham, and Edward Swann and George R. Welstead, from Uppingham school, were appointed exhibitioners. The value of the exhibitions at the colleges, St. John's, Clare Hall, Emmanuel, and Sidney, Cambridge, (four at each college,) to which scholars from Oakham

and Uppingham schools have a prior claim, has been increased from 13*l.* to 20*l.* per annum.

Married.] E. Harrison, esq. of Toltthorp Hall, to Miss M. Milles.

Died.] At Harringworth, Mrs. Drake—At Uppingham, Mrs. Langley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Picken, of Wellington, to Miss Britain—At Wellington, Mr. T. Routledge to Miss A. Smith—At Stapleton, Mr. J. Eddowes to Miss S. Oakley—At Wrockwardine, Mr. Davies to Miss H. Taylor—At Wem, Mr. S. Slack to Miss S. Clay—At Woodcote, Mr. J. Newbury to Miss M. Alsop—At Madeley, Mr. Tarlington to Miss M. Crumpton.

Died.] At Cricketh, Miss A. Wynn—At Ironbridge, Mrs. Haynes—At Hales Owen, the Rev. R. Robertson—At Drayton in Hales, Mr. D. Proctor—At Kilsall, Mrs. Bishton—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Hotchkiss.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A rail-road between Bath and Bristol is about to be established.

Grand Ship Canal.—The line of this grand undertaking is fixed on, in pursuance of the recent survey. It commences on the South Coast, at Beer, and thence it goes up, nearly parallel to and on the Northern side of the river Axe, passing near Whitford, Kilmington, the towns of Axminster, Coaxdon, and Titherleigh; then it branches off, in a northerly direction, towards the town of Chard, leaving it a little to the West; thence through the late Chard Common, to Heigh Water, and thence through the parish of Donyatt and Broadway, by Forest Mill, (leaving the town of Ilminster about two miles to the East,) onwards through Ashill Forest, to the parish of Bickenhall, by Little Creech, through the parish of West Hatch; thence, somewhat in a northerly direction, making its way along by the sides of the hills, it descends to and crosses the turnpike-road between the Nag's Head Inn and Mattock's Tree Hill (leaving Taunton about four miles to the West), and thence it winds round on the northern side of Thorn Hill and the Lillsdon Hills, by Lillsdon Green, on to the western side of Knapp High Grounds, then through West Moor, and crossing the River Tone about half a mile below Ham Mills, on to the Taunton and Bridgwater Canal on the western side of Buckland Farm, where it enters the canal, and follows its course through Buckland, Ford Gate, and Huntworth, to its termination at the intended basin, about a mile above Bridgwater; here, taking leave of the said canal, it passes on in a northerly direction towards and through the western side of the town of Bridgwater, thence through the parishes of Wembdon, Chilton Trinity, to Combwitch: then leaving the river about 100 yards to the East, it passes at the foot of the Hill, the seat of —— Evered, esq.; and onwards through the parishes of Otterhampton, Stockland Bristol, and Stokecourcy, into the Bristol Channel, at Wick Rocks, opposite the point of the Gore sands, being about four miles below the mouth of the river Parret, and ten miles above the port of Watchet.—Its length is stated to be forty-four miles, seven furlongs. At the entrance of the Canal, on the North and South coasts, spacious harbours are to be made, and piers, &c. will be constructed accordingly.

Married.] At Wincanton, E. Prentis, esq. to Miss S. Coombe—At Walcot Church, Bath, Major Hagge to Miss M. Cameron—At Bridgwater, Mr. Budgett to Miss P. Barnard—The Rev. W. Carey, of Chard, to Miss A. Govett—Mr. J. Tyler, of Walcot, to Miss M. Perry—At Bath, Mr. C. Pope to Miss M. Harris—Mr. T. Button to Mrs. A. Rose—Mr. Slocombe to Miss E. Sully, of Bridgwater—Mr. J. Gough, of Bedminster, to Miss L. Cox—At Bath, Col. Maxwell to Miss C. Wade—Mr. R. Biggs to Miss S. Harris.

Died.] At Bath, R. Perfect, esq.—Mrs. Evans—Mrs. Deacon—Sir W. Watson—Mr. J. Plumpton—S. G. Newport, esq.—Capt. R. Duff—H. Shrieber, esq.—Miss S. Sheppard—Mrs. Morgan—At Taunton, Mr. Pile—At Norton Fitzwarren, Mr. J. Currie—At Moutwa Cottage, Taunton, Mrs. Bowditch—At Frome, Miss Clement—At Poundisford Park, T. Stiff, esq.—At Bedminster, Mrs. Cole.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Underhill, of Wednesbury, to Mrs. Woodward, of Bilston—J. Lea, esq. of the Lakes, to Miss A. M. Simcox.

Died.] At Metchley House, J. Freeman, esq.—At Burslem, Mr. Kays—At Heybridge, S. Phillips, esq.—The Rev. L. Wettenhall, of Lawton—At Lichfield, Mrs. Huchinson, 86.

SUFFOLK.

A Mechanics Institute has been formed at Ipswich, on a plan similar to that of Glasgow, and there is every reason to expect it will meet with success. Rules have been laid down and 150 donations made for this purpose in about six weeks from its first proposal.

Married.] Mr. Kerridge, of Beccles, to Miss Kerridge, of Bramford—At Somerton, W. W. Hewett, M. D. to Miss S. M. Maddy—The Rev. H. March, of Bungay, to Miss C. E. Sewell—At Ubbeston, Mr. W. H. Canham to Miss E. Wright—At Ipswich, Mr. W. S. Sexton to Miss E. Marshall.

Died.] At Burgbersh House, P. Meadows, esq.—At Ipswich, Mrs. Orford—At Springfield, Mrs. A. Hartley—At Reydon, Mr. Mills—At Sudbury, Mr. E. Crisp—Mr. R. Godfrey—At Hill Farm, Assington, Mr. B. Norden—At Pentlow Rectory, the Rev. H. T. Bull.

SUSSEX.

During the late heavy gale of wind, the "eyes of all at Brighton," says the *Brighton Gazette*, were directed towards the Chain Pier. Its enemies looked big with hope, its supporters could scarcely conceal their dread. Every succeeding surge rolled furiously against the piles and platforms, and finally fell with undiminished force upon the perpendicular wall of the esplanade, throwing torrents of water athwart the carriage road, bursting finally on the sloping cliff behind it, and then casting a white sheet of foam and spray across the high road above, and even over the roofs of the whole row of houses upon the Marine Parade. In this warfare of the elements, the Chain Pier stood like a rock amid the waters. Some few planks and railings were naturally demolished and scattered; but the clumps of piles, the principal chains, and their iron supporters, bore firmly the shock, and weathered the gale, uninjured.

Married.] At Storrington, D. Maclean, esq. to Miss E. Dennet—At Winchelsea, F. G. Spilsbury, esq. to Miss E. Wright—R. Byham, esq. to Miss M. A. Dearling, of Oakhurst—At West Dean, J. M. Boswell, esq. to Miss S. Saxby—At Newtimber, H. Butterfield, esq. to Miss C. Wigney—At Preston, T. Isaacson, esq. to Miss J. Smithers.

Died.] At Lamberhurst, T. Stevens, esq.—Sir H. Goring, bart. of Highden—At Brighton, Mr. F. E. Bates—Mr. Hudson—At Chichester, Mrs. Pescott—Mr. S. Paine—At Petworth, G. Sharpe, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Catholics of the Midland District, which comprises the counties of Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, and Salop, having learned that the designation which they had assumed, as forming a Branch of the General British Catholic Association, was illegal, have formed themselves into a distinct society, to be called the Midland Catholic Association, of which Edward Blount, Esq. of Bellamore, Staffordshire, is chosen chairman.

Married.] At Leamington, the Rev. W. H. Sitwell to Miss S. Wheler—The Rev. J. Pegler to Miss H. Davenport, of Stratford-on-Avon.

Died.] At Leamington, Miss S. Pigot—At Clopton House, J. Clopton, esq. 75.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. T. Cragg to Miss I. Walker—Mr. J. Crosby to Miss Jackson—Mr. J. Musgrove, of Beetham, to Miss M. Stubbs, of Kendal.

Died.] At Dallam Tower, D. Willson, esq.—At Kendal, Mr. J. Irving—Miss M. Shaw—At Cartmel, Mrs. Wainhouse—At Whinfell, Mrs. Waite.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] R. Miles, esq. of Morden House, to Miss S. M. Wilsoun—At Salisbury, J. Kane, M. D. to Miss B. Boynter—At South Cadbury, Mr. J. Masters to Mrs. Martin—At Enford, Mr. H. Sweetapple to Miss J. Moore, of Littlecot, near Devizes.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. J. Williams—Mr. E. Titt—Miss F. Sutton—At Wilsford, Miss S. Hayward—At Amesbury Mill, Mr. G. Truckle—At Chittern-All-Saints, Mrs. Fisher—At Milton, Mrs. Bell—At Evershot, Mr. R. Cox.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Malvern, Mr. H. Dawes to Miss E. Kirby—At Worcester, Mr. N. Howell to Miss A. M. Boulter—At Kempsey, J. Lewis, esq. to Miss C. Homfrey.

Died.] At Hanbury, Mr. J. Yates, 100—At Chaceley Lodge, Mrs. Smith—J. Freeman, jun. esq. of Padmore Hall, and Mary Anne his wife.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Elland, the Rev. J. Bellamy to Miss M. Rushforth—The Rev. C. Wyvill to Mrs. Dodsworth, of Cowling Hall—At Leeds, the Rev. A. Ibbotson to Miss J. Rawling—The Rev. A. Clough, of Selby, to Miss S. Forster—At Wath, C. L. Stevens, esq. to Miss M. Newton—At York, Col. Cholmly, of Whitby Abbey, to Miss H. Foulis.

Died.] At Harrowgate, Major-gen. Bishopfirst—At Leeds, Mr. Watson—Mr. B. Hirst—Mrs. Spencer—Mrs. S. Killerby—Mr. B. Firth—Mr. R. Legg—Mrs. Aldam—Mrs. Richardson—S. Tempest, esq. of Broughton Hall, near Skipton.

WALES.

The site for Sir Thomas Picton's monument is now definitively settled, and a number of labourers are employed in widening the road near it. The spot fixed upon is the summit of a hill called Penllwyn-y-witch, about 100 yards beyond the western extremity of Carmarthen, on the high road, and which commands an extensive prospect in every direction.

The upper arch of the celebrated Devil's Bridge, near Haford, Cardiganshire, lately broke down. The lower arch, and indeed the foundation of this picturesque and extraordinary structure (which is supposed to have been built nearly seven centuries ago by the Monks of Strata Florida Abbey) is still secure. The second arch, which overspans the other, was erected in 1753, at the expense of the county; and in the year 1814, the patriotic Mr. Johnes, of Haford, removed the low parapets of crumbling stone-work, and placed in their stead iron hand rails and ornaments.

Married.] At Llanwinio Church, J. Lewis, esq. to Miss M. Griffiths—At Wrexham, Mr. J. Barlow to Miss S. Hughs—At Badedern, Mr. T. Owen, 76, to Ellen Williams, 22—At Llanyblodwell, the Rev. W. A. Jones to Miss S. A. Steele—At Prestwich, Mr. R. Wolstenhalme to Miss E. Cocker—Mr. D. Jones, of Llandwrog, to Miss Price—H. R. Entwistle, esq. of Llanblethian Cottage, Glamorgan, to Miss M. A. Royds—G. James, esq. to Miss Prust, of Haverfordwest—Capt. J. Owens, of Tenby, to Miss M. Howell.

Died.] Mr. T. Jones, of Bryntirion—J. Price, esq. of Denbigh—R. Owen, esq. of Geinas—At Brynllithrig, near St. Asaph, Mrs. Whitley—Near Aberystwith, Mrs. Hughs—At Wrexham, Mr. J. Edisbury—At Llanfyllin, J. Jones, esq.—At Nioddfraith, R. Morris, esq.—At Denbigh, P. Parry, esq.—Mr. E. Evans—At Brecon, D. Williams, esq.

SCOTLAND.

The ardour shewn in Edinburgh for Joint Stock speculations has given birth to no less than five new projects in a few days. These are—a Porter Brewery Company, capital 150,000*l.*—a Pawnbroking Company, capital 75,000*l.*—a Distillery for the English market, capital 200,000*l.*—a Glassmaking Company, capital 100,000*l.*—a Whale Fishing Company, capital 250,000*l.*—and to these may be added a Company, originally projected in Glasgow, for making an iron railway from Paisley and Glasgow to Edinburgh.

There has been a terrible conflagration in Edinburgh, by which three hundred families have been burnt out of their habitations. The loss of property is estimated at 150 to 170,000*l.*

Married.] At Edinburgh, Dr. A. Turnbull to Miss M. Young—H. Craig, esq. to Miss I. Porteous—S. Read, esq. to Miss M. E. Crawford—J. Taylor, esq. to Miss D. J. Hay—The Earl of Glasgow to Miss J. Sinclair—The Rev. J. R. Brown to Miss M. M. Burke—E. Platt, esq. to Miss M. Morrison—J. Eckford, esq. to Miss M. Haldane—At Maybole, W. Train, esq. to Mrs. M. M'Adam—At Auchinleck, the Rev. J. Gray to Miss A. C. M'Ilwraith,—At Aberdeen, Major J. S. Sinclair to Miss E. Buchan—At Elgin, W. D. M'Andrew, esq. to Miss A. Forsyth.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. A. Foggo, 93—At Kingston, East Lothian, W. Lawrie, esq.—At Broomfield, J. Hamilton, esq.—Near North Queen's Ferry, W. Gurley, esq.—At Losset, Capt. Nash R. N.—At Inverleith House, J. Rocheid, esq.—At Dunse, the Rev. A. Davidson—At Springfield, the Hon. J. L. Cuming—At Cupar, Fife, the Rev. S. Campbell, D. D.

IRELAND.

Population of the Cities and Towns in Ireland, 1821.

Dublin*	—	227,335	Fermoy	—	6,702
Cork	—	100,658	Cove	—	6,508
Limerick	—	59,045	Tipperary	—	6,348
Belfast	—	87,267	Nenagh	—	6,335
Waterford	—	28,679	Thurles	—	6,040
Galway	—	27,775	Cashel*	—	5,974
Kilkenny	—	23,230	Loughrea	—	5,849
Drogheda	—	18,118	Tullamore	—	5,517
Clonmel	—	15,590	Birr	—	5,406
Wexford	—	10,580	Castlebar	—	5,404
Bandon	—	10,179	Roscrea	—	5,239
Newry	—	10,019	Dungarvan	—	5,015
Derry	—	9,313	Coleraine	—	4,851
Sligo	—	9,283	Skibbereen	—	4,843
Dundalk	—	9,256	Rathkeale	—	4,757
Youghal	—	8,969	Lisburn	—	4,684
Armagh*	—	8,493	Tuam*	—	4,571
Carlow	—	8,035	New Ross	—	4,471
Tralee	—	7,547	Dingle	—	4,538
Athlone	—	7,543	Ballina	—	4,442
Carrick-on-Suir		7,466	Westport	—	4,326
Kinsale	—	7,068	Strabane	—	4,136
Killarney	—	7,014	Mallow	—	4,114
Ennis	—	6,701	Downpatrick		4,123

* Archbishops.

Married.] At Dublin, Mr. C. P. Maguire to Miss C. M. Molloy—T. Rowcroft, jun. esq. to Miss M. Lloyd—P. M'Cabe, esq. to Miss C. Butler—F. W. Edwards, esq. to Miss A. Radcliffe—D. W. French, esq. of Milford, Waterford, to Miss J. Medlycott—W. R. Dwyer, esq. of Nenagh to Miss J. H. Allen.

Died.] At Dublin, W. Murray, esq.—At Ballynagara, co. Kerry, G. Raymond, esq.—At Ballystein, Limerick, J. T. Westropp, esq.—At Cypress Grove, Templeague, J. Orr, esq.—At Limerick, E. Lacy, esq.—At Ballylintock, S. Cowan, esq.